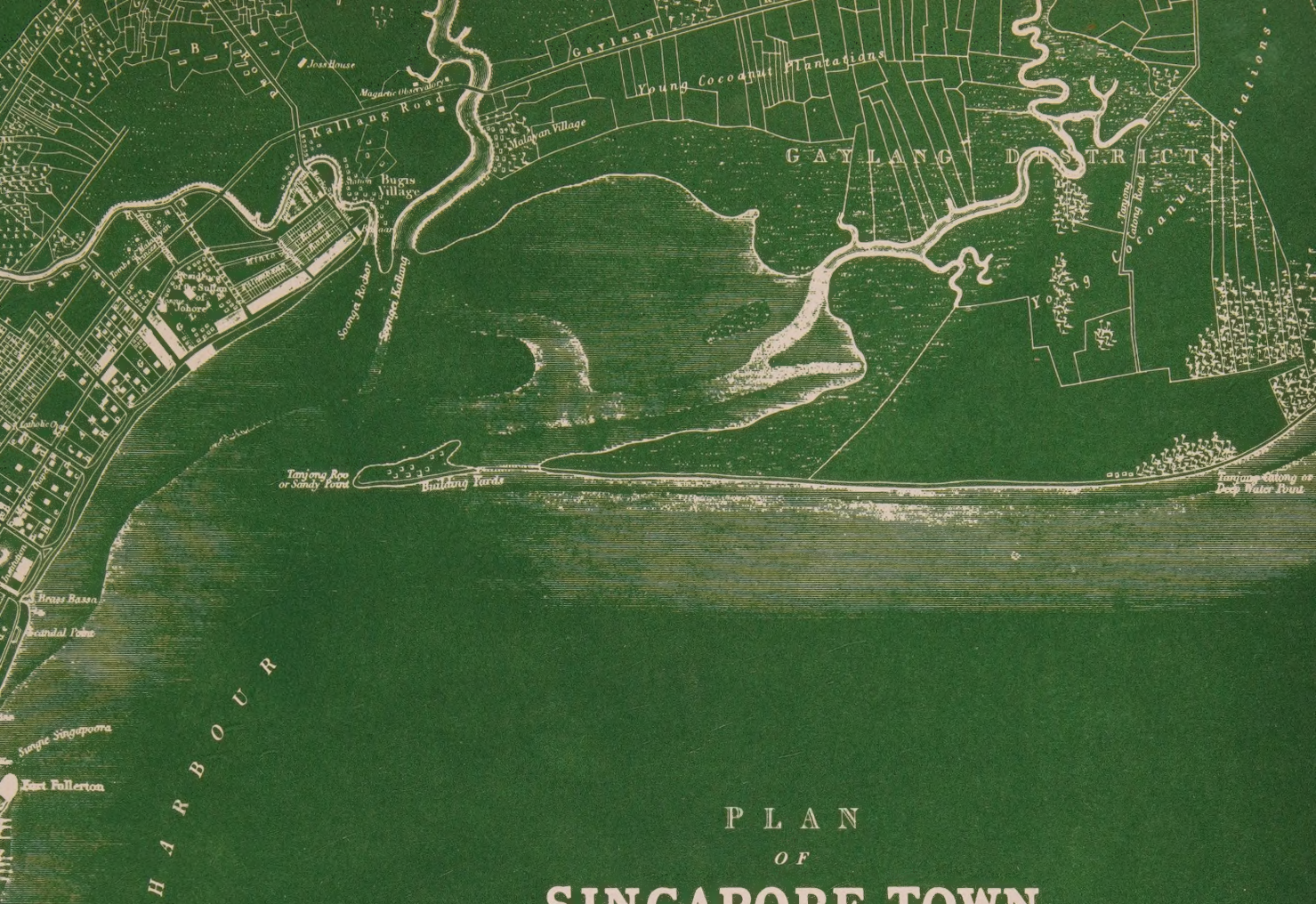
RECYCLED
8 00
RECORDS

SINGAPORE

DIRECTIONS
Grounds containing Contiguous Houses are marked thus
do do detached do
do do wooden and thatched do
Public Buildings
Nutmeg Trees
Cocoanut do
Fruit do
Forest
Mangrove Swamp
Coral Reefs
TANGLIN DISTRICT
DISTRICT OF CLAYMORE
Chinese Burying Ground
Joss House
Orchard Road
Lovks Hill
Bencoolenese Burying Ground
Mount Sophia
Pinang Road
Kiltiney
Institution Hill
Morrisons Hill
Chinese Burying Ground
Pearls Hill
Sepoy Lines
DISTRICT OF TANJONG PAGAR
Chinese Burying Gd
Raeburn
DISTRICT OF TULLOH BLANGAN
Tulloh Blangan Village
Residence of the Tomungong of Johore
NEW HARBOUR
Pulo Brani
Pine Apple Gardens
ISLAND OF



PLAN
OF
SINGAPORE TOWN
AND ADJOINING DISTRICTS

from actual Survey, by

JOHN TURNBULL THOMSON,

Gov.t Surveyor, Singapore.

London, Published by J. M. Richardson, 23 Cornhill, 1846.

Furlongs

10 5 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13

¼ ½ ¾ 1 1¼ 1½ 1¾

British Statute Miles

CLIVE TEPPER, DDS

Design
2230 Leavenworth Street
San Francisco, California
94133 USA

415/771 8220

REMARKS

Latitude of Government Hill flagstaff is 1° 16' 15" North. Longitude 103° 53' 15" East of Greenwich.
Singapore Island on which this Town is situated was taken possession by the British on the 8th February 1819, and it then contained 100 to 200 Inhabitants who subsisted by fishing and piracy. Under British rule the Settlement rapidly rose in importance and has now become the great Emporium for European trade in the East Indian Archipelago.
Population in July 1845, 52,347 — Value of Imports in 1844 12,673,708 $ and Exports 11,785,619 Sp. Dollars, tonnage of Shipping inwards 311,928, and outwards 321,773 tons.
Products of the Island 80,000 Peculs of Gambier; 35,000 Pls Pepper; 147 Pls 82 catties Nutmegs 52 Pls 33 Cs Mace; quantity of Sugar, Cocoanuts, Cloves, &c. not ascertained.
Number of Houses in Town 3,609, Annual Rental 187,740 $, and Value 1,564,500 Spanish Dollars.

GENE TEPPER
SAN FRANCISCO

SINGAPORE
The Island Republic

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"SINGAPORE is unique. A people of migrant stock have come into their own inheritance. Our forefathers, their labour, sweat, thrift, industry, helped to build what we now possess ... But we are not a Chinese, nor a Malay, nor an Indian society. Here a distinct community has struck roots.

"That saga began on January 29, 1819, when Stamford Raffles came to find a fishing village of 120 Malays and 30 Chinese. He opened Singapore to free competition of all races for the trade and intercourse of the region. Three years later, the population had grown to five thousand, four thousand Chinese and one thousand Indians, Arabs and others.

"Our forbears travelled in sailing ships across the Indian Ocean and the South China Sea in search of fortune. They ventured their lives for the pot of gold at the end of the rainbow. They have left two million of us with a great city and a great adventure in nation building ...

"It will be folly to minimize the size of our problems. But having had the privilege of leading a team of able, dedicated and hard-headed men; and watching the response for nine years from a rugged and robust society, I have no doubts that we shall make the grade. We will not flinch from the unpleasant, and we will not yield to the temptation of a soft solution when this is no way out. Together, we shall build a more secure and better future for our children."

— MR. LEE KUAN YEW
Prime Minister of Singapore
in a speech on "The Crucial Years."

PUBLISHED FOR THE SINGAPORE MINISTRY OF CULTURE BY TIMES PUBLISHING SENDIRIAN BERHAD

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S.B.P.–A

1 SINGAPORE

"Now I, Lee Kuan Yew, Prime Minister of Singapore, do hereby proclaim and declare on behalf of the people and the Government of Singapore that as from today, the ninth day of August in the year one thousand nine hundred and sixty-five, Singapore shall be forever a sovereign democratic and independent nation, founded upon the principles of liberty and justice and ever seeking the welfare and happiness of her people in a more just and equal society."

THAT WAS the final paragraph of the declaration which proclaimed Singapore's separation from Malaysia and the creation of Singapore as an independent sovereign nation. Some four months later, President Yusof bin Ishak, in his New Year Message, said that history had not been frozen on August 9. "We are merely compelled to change course, but not our destination" in the achievement of Singapore's basic beliefs and political objectives.

Mr. Lee Kuan Yew defined the objectives: "Externally, to strengthen ties with those closest to us in identity of interests, to expand our trade with all the world and to establish assured markets for our industries; and, internally, to create a sound, stable and predictable political

The Island Republic

situation as a pre-condition for industrial growth."

Within three years, the Republic of Singapore made considerable progress towards those objectives mainly because of the people's confidence and trust in the leadership of Mr. Lee Kuan Yew, and because of their own reputation as "level-headed people who get things done and who will set the pace for South-East Asia." Political stability quickly became established and this became obvious to all in the 1968 General Elections when the voters in the 58 constituencies returned 58 People's Action Party candidates to the 58-seat Parliament.

Although Indonesia was still aggressively confronting Singapore at the time of separation, and for some months beyond that, not only was the 8.7 percent loss of national incomes estimated as the cost of confrontation soon made good, but 2 percent was added. In his budget speech the Minister of Finance said that with foreign reserves valued at more than $914 million, and an external debt of $59 million, Singapore's position was economically sound.

At the time of the creation of the independent Republic of Singapore, there were 82 pioneer industries in production, employing 9,000 workers and another 63 were planned or in the process

Singapore's waterfront, left, with the buildings of Collyer Quay and Clifford Pier. The Padang, area, below, with City Hall next to the domed Supreme Court.

Biggest challenge to find meaningful jobs for young population

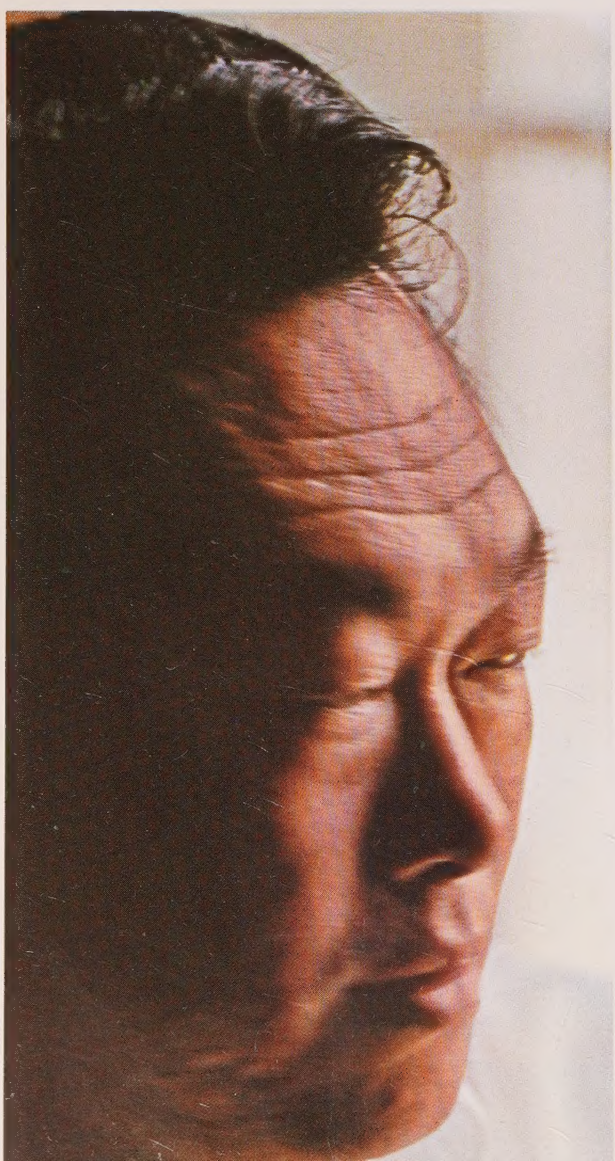
of being set up. Within three years, Singapore industries were exporting at a rate of $450 millions worth of Singapore-made goods a year to Russia, Bulgaria, Zambia, Cambodia, Britain, America — the world. In 1968 there were 2,700 factories employing 70,000 workers. More than $400 million fixed capital is now invested in pioneer industries.

Here is proof that the State is making progress towards the objectives defined by Mr. Lee Kuan Yew shortly after Singapore's independence. Singapore today has a work force of about 570,000, with some 45,000 citizens registered as unemployed. Declared the Prime Minister on National Day, 1967: "The biggest challenge in the decade ahead for all of us is to find meaningful jobs for our young and now educated population". Economists have worked out that the problem of population growth and economic progress can only be solved by the creation every year of between 7,000 to 10,000 new jobs in manufacturing industry, in addition, of course, to the normal job expansion in commerce, trade, administration and other servicing industries.

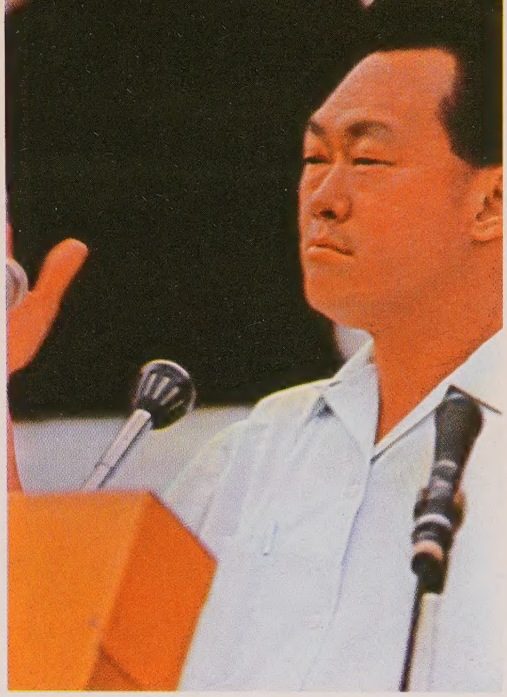
Singapore's leaders are confident this can be done. The birth rate is now under control, and by 1973 is expected to be about 20 per thousand (it was 40 per thousand of population in 1959, when the People's Action Party first took office). As for the creation of jobs, the Prime Minister is confident. "Given time," declared Mr. Lee Kuan Yew, "there are very few things we cannot do in Singapore. For we have a young, active, adaptable and a striving community, prepared to look for new answers, sometimes well-tried solutions, sometimes imaginative innovations, to meet our problems .... If we gird ourselves to meet these problems we shall carve out a better and a more secure future for ourselves and our children in this corner of Asia."

Singapore is now the fourth busiest port in the world. Hundreds of ships take and bring 28 million tons of cargo a year. Singapore is a modern city-state, with an elected government on the one man, one vote principle, with laws which are applicable to all. On this island, barren of all natural resources except human talent, without even sufficient water of its own, (requirements are purchased from Malaysia), live nearly 2,000,000 people within an area of 224 square miles. Singapore has the highest density of population of any nation-state in the world with 8,000 persons per square mile.

And yet, 150 years ago, when Stamford Raffles came to Singapore to find a trading post at the cross-roads of the world, the island then was mostly swamps and jungle, and near the river mouth there was a fishing village of 120 Malays and 30 Chinese. Stamford Raffles, whose likeness still stands on a pedestal facing the sea, opened Singapore to free competition of all races for the trade and intercourse of the



'There are very few things we cannot do in Singapore. For we have a young, active, adaptable and striving community prepared to look for new answers ...,' says Mr. Lee Kuan Yew, Prime Minister of the Republic.



region. Three years later, the historians say, the population had grown to 5,000 — 4,000 Chinese and 1,000 Indians, Arabs and others.

"Our forbears", said Mr. Lee Kuan Yew in a speech, "travelled in sailing boats across the Indian Ocean and the South China Sea in search of fortune. They ventured their lives for the pot of gold at the end of the rainbow. They have left two million of us with a great city and a great adventure in nation building."

Mr. Lee claimed that Singapore is unique. "A people of migrant stock have come into their own inheritance. Our forefathers, their labour, sweat, thrift, industry, helped to build what we now possess. True, 80 percent of our citizens are of Chinese origin, and the others are of Malay, Indian, Ceylonese stock, not forgetting our Eurasians and European citizens. But we are not a Chinese, nor a Malay, nor an Indian society. Here a distinct community has struck root."

Singapore is a multi-racial State, a multi-cultural, multi-religious, multi-lingual, tolerant State, with an open society founded upon democracy and a liberal economy based upon vigorous private enterprise working closely with an enlightened trade union movement and a socialist government, unfettered by dogma or doctrine, which believes there are many roads to socialism, and that there must first be economic growth before there can be increases in standards of living.

Singapore's practical socialism is demonstrated by the provision of workers' flats (which tenants are now encouraged to buy), and the investment of millions of dollars of State funds into the

'A people of migrant stock have come into their own inheritance. Our forefathers, their labour, sweat, thrift, industry, helped build what we now possess ... we are not a Chinese, nor a Malay, nor an Indian society. Here a distinct community has struck root.'

Jurong Industrial Complex, and other industrial estates. Here the government has built railway, harbour, roads, power stations, even factories for rental. There is nothing quite like Jurong anywhere in the world.

And neither can Singapore's record construction of low-cost housing be equalled in terms of population. Today a third of the population live in housing built by the Government. Some 500,000 children are at school, there is a student population at the universities and the Polytechnic of getting on for ten thousand, and the social amenities in the 180 community centres which are to be found in rural as well as urban areas, embrace every citizen. A low mortality rate of 5.7 per thousand, (among the lowest in Asia), is the result of a highly-developed system of public health, hospital and clinic service. The largest item in the State budget is Education, and after Defence, the next largest item is the general health services. Singapore can boast of 11 government hospitals, and more than 30 outpatient dispensaries.

All this is a contribution to Singapore's own brand of practical socialism, which provides the maximum amount of reasonable welfare, and encourages economic growth by basing policies on the principle: "From each his economic best.

A packed car park on the busy waterfront and in the Roads the little ships which trade with the islands of the great archipelago. The harbour of wharves and docks lies westward — to the right in this picture — the fourth port of the world.

To each his economic worth." Rewards, Mr. Lee Kuan Yew holds, must be correlated to effort and output: there can be no socialism without maximum productivity. "If," he told a world gathering of socialists, "we want to mobilise human resources to pitchfork countries and our backward economies into the industrial and technological era, then no person has the right to slack."

In Singapore, to ensure that the worker is not exploited, to ensure that the employer, as well as the worker gets a fair deal, the Industrial Arbitration Court, and the industrial relations machinery of the Republic operated by the Ministry of Labour, function continuously. The Court works on the principle of offering to employers and trade unions awards, or decisions, which fairly and justly not only reflect their interests, but also the interests of the community as a whole, as well as the economy of the Republic. The days of the wasteful strikes of the 1950's, before the present government was first elected to office, are over.

"Today", declared the Prime Minister, "the schools, homes, roads, factories, parks, clinics, new townships, more deep water berths, and a whole industrial complex at Jurong, bear witness to our ability to plan, to build, to create, even whilst we were locked in combat with the three C's — first colonialism, then communism, then communalism. Each had appeared impossible to overcome. But overcome them we did. First, we wrested power from the British. Then we prevented the communists from wresting this power from us. Then we thwarted the communalists."

But memories are short. "When everything works regularly and well we tend to forget that only recently, in the middle 1950's, there were frequent power failures ... riots regularly occurred ... interminable strikes. Many of them ended in murder and arson .... These events now seem like a terrible nightmare that is over and done with ...."

Today, university students are proud to be called up for National Service, citizens no longer have to wait for years for a government flat, there is industrial peace and a growing sense of community participation. And in this development of the community spirit, the People's Association plays a most important role. The Prime Minister is the chairman of the People's Association which was formed to organize and promote group participation in social, cultural, educational and athletic activities. There is nothing like it elsewhere in Asia.

"The People's Association", said Mr. Lee Kuan Yew, "has demonstrated how non-communal organizations can best serve Singapore's multi-racial society. Under the guidance of the Association, amenities which were once the privilege of a limited few have brought within the reach of ordinary people through community centres. Sports and fine arts, once available only to the 'haves', are now part and parcel of the life of the ordinary people."

More than 1000 full-time workers look after the community centres, manage holiday camps,

Young republic seeks maximum number of friends, fewest enemies

youth hostels, and a hundred kindergarten classes teaching thousands of infants. The People's Association also helps with the Government's agricultural extension services to farmers, for although Singapore is a highly urbanized island, certain areas are still given over to primary production, and the farming communities are given every encouragement to move with the times. They have emerged from the subsistence level to become major exporters of poultry, eggs and pigs.

And now the Government is determined to develop the fishing industry, and plans and schemes are already taking shape. A new fishing port has been built at Jurong, and a central wholesale market, subsidiary markets and other supporting facilities have also been established. It is not generally known that Singapore is fast becoming a major aquarium fish exporting country. Many ponds in the Republic are devoted solely to the breeding of aquarium fish which are exported to 40 countries.

Here is one section of the skyline of the city at the crossroads of Asia. In the foreground are the National Museum and from left the stylised roof of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, the dome of the Supreme Court and bank towers. The new city is moving inland, but its people never forget its port.

Founded by Raffles 150 years ago, (on February 6, 1819), occupied by Japanese forces during the Second World War, Singapore achieved self-government in 1959, and independence with merger with Malaysia in 1963. "We had gone into Malaysia seeking independence and security upon a wider base," explained the Prime Minister in a radio and television talk. "But within nine months, in June 1964, inter-communal riots broke out for the first time in the history of Singapore. We refused to be intimidated. Within 15 months Singapore became independent."

At once, Singapore set out to define its foreign policy and to secure its security. Plans were made to build an army of two regular infantry battalions, and to raise in addition a Citizen's Army in which all able-bodied citizens could serve part-time. The police force was expanded, and the Vigilante Corps came into being. At the same time, Singapore's intention to follow a course of non-alignment to avoid involvement in power clashes, was broadcast to the world. Singapore intended to remain an independent democratic non-communist State, and to seek the maximum number of friends and the fewest number of enemies. Singapore sought trade with all countries willing to accept the principle that good trade is mutually advantageous. In this way the new Republic of Singapore sought peace and prosperity so that Singaporeans "can pursue a more fruitful and satisfying life in a more just and equal society."

What of the future? By the end of 1971 the British will have withdrawn from their bases. At present the British contribute, through their spending on these bases, about one-fifth of Singapore's Gross National Product. With the closing of the bases, 30,000 direct jobs will have disappeared, as well as probably another 15,000 indirect jobs. "More crucial," admitted the Prime Minister, "we shall no longer have the British Army, Royal Navy and the Royal Air Force to defend us. This is the final chapter in the making of a nation. From a protected trading centre of a vast empire, we must become a self-reliant industrialized nation-state responsible for our own security."

Mr. Lee Kuan Yew said that plans for the

Republic's land forces were well advanced. "Planning for this started within days of our being asked to leave Malaysia. However, because Britain has changed the time schedule of the rundown of her forces here, we have now less than four years to build an adequate joint air-defence system. This includes the operation of radar-screens, ground-air-missiles, and interceptor aircraft. We must also build a nucleus of a naval force, which, together with Malaysian vessels and others, can keep our sea-lanes open and safe. Together with Malaysia and other Commonwealth countries, we have to establish continuing security. At the same time, we must generate additional economic activity to more than make up the loss of British bases expenditure."

The Prime Minister said that massive amounts of additional expenditure would be injected into the public section. "It will be more through voluntary and induced savings, rather than increased taxes. In addition we shall have loans and grants from abroad." Britain had already announced that some £50 million in loans and grants would be made available to Singapore.

Mr. Lee Kuan Yew has said that several projects originally planned for the middle and late 1970's would now be brought forward. Express highways, a second industrial complex like Jurong, land reclamations, earth-moving and site preparation with roads, water, power, sewerage for luxury hotels and apartments, acclerating urban renewal with maximum private participation and a heightened tempo of Housing Board building of new townships. They will be labour-intensive projects — they will use the maximum numbers of workers. They will also use the maximum of local raw materials and

The waterfront, top, on a holiday when the Malay koleh are racing over the harbour. Eating out, right, as Singaporeans love to do — with foods of a score of Asian countries to choose from. There are curries, sharksfin and birdsnest soups or fried noodles.

Singapore-made articles. They must be economically productive, these projects, no white elephants, no monuments."

The Prime Minister claimed there were not many communities in the equatorial belt that have attained Singapore's standard of organized and cultivated living. "But then," he added, "there have been very few communities that have demonstrated their stamina, vigour and vitality in spite of an enervating climate." As the Foreign Minister, Mr. S. Rajaratnam, remarked: "We not only accept modernization but also the attitudes, values and ways of thought that go with the process".

There was, of course, a prosperous and thriving Singapore before the British built their huge naval and air bases in the 1930's. "There will," declared the Prime Minister, "be a throbbing and humming industrial commercial and communications centre long after the British bases have gone. But, for the first time, we must fight for ourselves. This is the acid test. Have we the will to be a nation? Have we the grit?"

Mr. Lee Kuan Yew said it would be folly to minimize the size of the problems. "But having had the privilege of leading a team of able, dedicated and hard-headed men, and watching the response for nine years from a rugged and robust society, I have no doubts that we shall make the grade. We will not flinch from the unpleasant, and we will not yield to the temptation of a soft solution when this is no way out. Together, we shall build a more secure and better future for our children."

At sunset, the towers of trade, commerce and shipping are silhouetted against a splendid sky. There is a brief twilight in these latitudes and then the stars rush out, joined by the lights of Singapore — from the blue glare of the oil refineries to the white glow of pressure lamps on wayside eating stalls.

2 Legendary Temasek

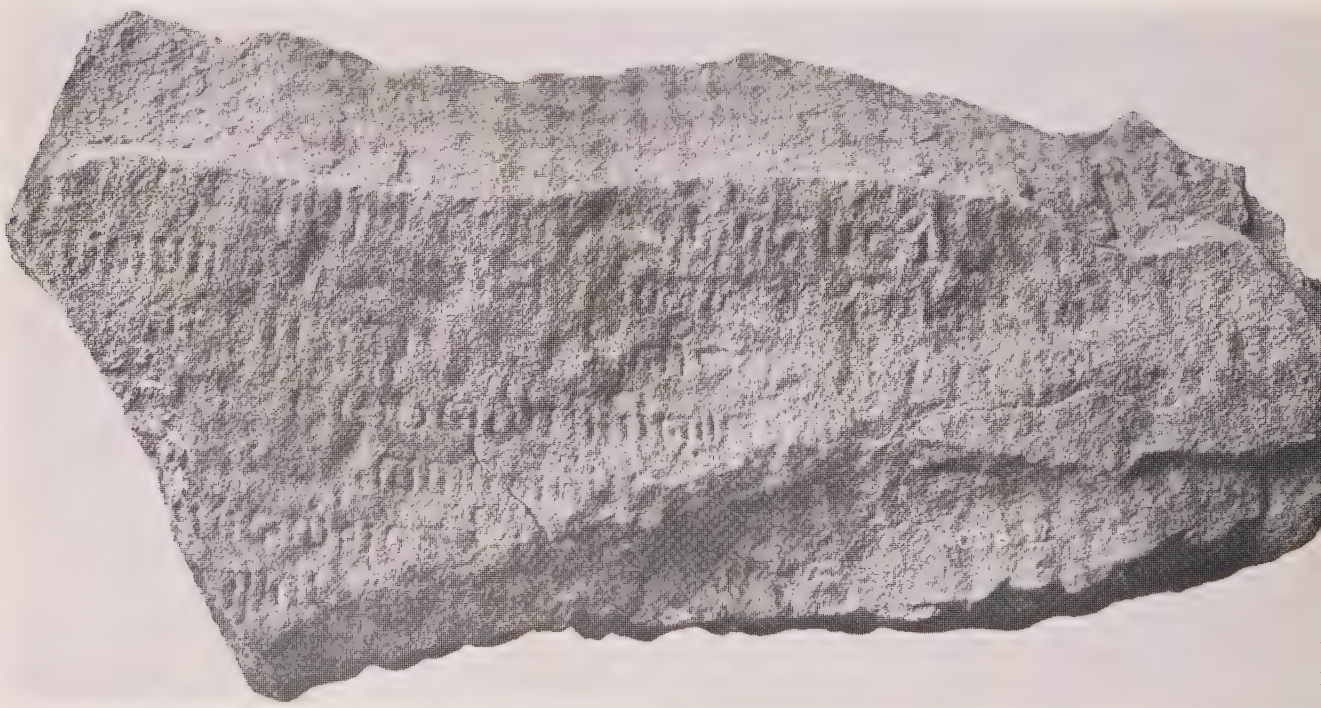
THE early history of Temasek is obscured by legend. The Malays say that its founder was a Sumatran prince named Sri Tri Buana who was attracted to the island by its glistening white sands. Landing with his followers near the present-day Padang he caught sight of a lion after which he named the place, *Singapura,* or the Lion City. The city flourished, and so great was the number of foreigners who resorted to it that its fame and greatness spread throughout the world.

Such is the account of the origin of Singapore in the Malay Annals. Dates are uncertain, but one calculation is that Sri Tri Buana founded the city in A.D. 1299. Actually, Singapore is almost certainly older than that, for Temasek is reported to have been an object of conquest of the Chola kings of southern India during the 11th Century when the island was probably a colony of the Sumatran empire of Srivijaya. By this account, it was the Chola king, Rajendra I, who gave Singapore its name after he found Temasek infested with lions and slew them all.

So much myth and make-believe is compounded in these early accounts that little reliance can be placed in them. Even the derivation of the name Singapore from the presence of lions is mythical as there are no lions in South-East Asia. Instead, it has been suggested that the name derived from a community of Bhairava-Buddhist monks from Java who settled on the island in the late-13th Century and assumed the name of 'lions' in accordance with the savage rites associated with their religion.

The word 'Temasek' nevertheless survived. A mid — 14th century Chinese writer refers to *Tan-ma-hsi* resisting a Thai seaborne attack at that time, and Temasek is also claimed by two

There is little to link Singapore with Temasek — perhaps the fragment of stone, below, and the gold ornaments, right, preserved in the National Museum.



later Javanese texts as tributary to the Javanese empire of Majapahit. From this evidence it has been assumed that there must have been a Majapahit conquest of the island. However, when the place was finally abandoned by the last of its 'royal' Malay rulers late in the 14th Century it was almost certainly due to an invasion from Thailand and not from Java.

Although Singapore continued to be occupied by small numbers of Malays, the city itself fell into decay. Its 'great ruins' were noted by a 16th Century Portuguese writer, and these were re-discovered by the British when they landed on the island in 1819. The lines of the old city were still clearly visible and a mile-long stretch of the 16-foot thick wall was also intact. It ran to the base of Fort Canning Hill on which were found brick and sandstone foundations, suggesting that the superstructure of the buildings consisted of perishable wood and attap. Also discovered were Chinese coins of the 10th and 11th Centuries as well as sherds of Chinese and Malay pottery.

The Singapore Malays of the early 19th Century claimed that the Hill was haunted by ghosts of ancient kings and refused to go near it. They called it *Bukit Larangan,* or the Forbidden Hill. Raffles wrote that there were royal Malay tombs there, and the Malay Annals certainly confirm that the early rulers of the city were buried on the Hill. Indeed, the surviving *keramat,* Shrine, which tradition incorrectly connects with the last of Singapore's rulers, Sultan Iskander Shah, is said by some to be that of the city's legendary founder, Sri Tri Buana.

If the physical remains of old Singapore had survived modern archaeology may have been able to date the settlement. Unfortunately, almost everything has been destroyed, including a huge stone, found on the southern promontory of the Singapore River, on which was carved a long inscription in unknown characters. A fragment of the inscription is in Singapore's National Museum, but all attempts to decipher it have failed. It was once thought to be Majapahit Kawi script of the 14th Century, but the modern view is that the Javanese script is much older than the Majapahit period. It may prove to be a record of a Javanese conquest of the island as early as the 12th Century.

The only other remains which may be connected with old Temasek are a pair of flexible gold bracelets and other ornaments found on Fort Canning in 1928. Part of the hoard disappeared during the Second World War but one of the bracelets and three of the rings have survived. What is particularly interesting is that the plaque of the bracelet is decorated with a Javanese Kala, or highly conventionalized lion's head! The ornament is clearly similar to the embossed lion face on a fragment of a gold belt found in Kedah in 1914. As this latter face is depicted on stone images in India as early as the 9th Century it is possible that the Fort Canning bracelets is roughly contemporaneous with the Singapore inscription. If, therefore, it is a cultural artefact of old Temasek, it lends support to a conclusion that Singapore flourished at least eight centuries ago.

3 Raffles

A VISITOR to Singapore today will find much to remind him of its founder. For Raffles' memory is perpetuated in the names of a hotel, numerous business firms, schools, and streets, as well as in the larger-than-life-size bronze statue which stands close to the spot where he landed a century and a half ago. It is fitting that his name should survive in the city which he called into existence, for in his own country he is largely forgotten, or at best is remembered as the founder of London's Zoo.

Raffles was born at sea on July 6, 1781. At the age of 14 he entered the employ of the East India Company where his talents and industry were rewarded by the appointment, in 1805, of Assistant-Secretary to the newly formed Presidency Government of Penang. Five years later, as Agent to the Governor-General with the Malay States, he went to Malacca to prepare the way for the British invasion of Java. The island was captured from the Dutch in 1811, and Raffles was appointed its Lieutenant-Governor. During the five years he held the post he attempted a number of reforms of the Dutch colonial system, including the introduction of a land rent system which allowed the Javanese freedom of labour and cultivation.

On the return of the Indonesian possessions to the Netherlands after the Napoleonic Wars, Raffles was appointed to take charge of Bencoolen on the west coast of Sumatra. Here, he again tried to establish a system of free cultivation, but his efforts met with only partial success. The reforms were important, however, in asserting the principle that a colonial government's primary consideration was the welfare of its subjects.

It was while in charge of Bencoolen that Raffles resolved to found a free-trade port in South-East Asia in order to counter Dutch

Sir Stamford Raffles, left, detail from an 1817 painting by Joseph in the National Portrait Gallery, London. Singapore, right, as seen from Scandal Point on the Esplanade by Captain Bethune more than 140 years ago — perhaps four or five years after the founding of the city and shortly after Raffles' departure in 1823.

the Founder

monopolistic policies in the region. After securing the permission of the Governor-General to search for likely sites south of the Malay Peninsula, he finally selected Singapore as the place best suited to meet these objectives. On January 30, 1819 he signed a provisional agreement with the Temenggong of Johore, Abdul Rahman, allowing the British to settle on the island, and a week later — on February 6 — he concluded a definitive treaty with the Temenggong and Tengku Long, whom Raffles recognized as Sultan Hussein of Johore. The treaty gave the British a small area of land and control of the port of Singapore.

Raffles left the island on the day following the conclusion of the treaty, leaving Major William Farquhar in charge as Resident and Commandant. He returned briefly in mid-1819 but for the next three years exercised only remote control over Singapore's affairs from Bencoolen. When he finally returned in October 1822 he found the place much changed. A wilderness had given way to a thriving settlement of 5,000 inhabitants. A less pleasing discovery was that Farquhar had disobeyed his instructions about the layout of the town, and had allowed European merchants to build on ground reserved for government purposes. He also detected other flaws in Farquhar's administration and decided to remove him.

But first Raffles threw the whole of his energies into reshaping the town and remodelling its

Plans laid for a city which would thrive and grow on free trade

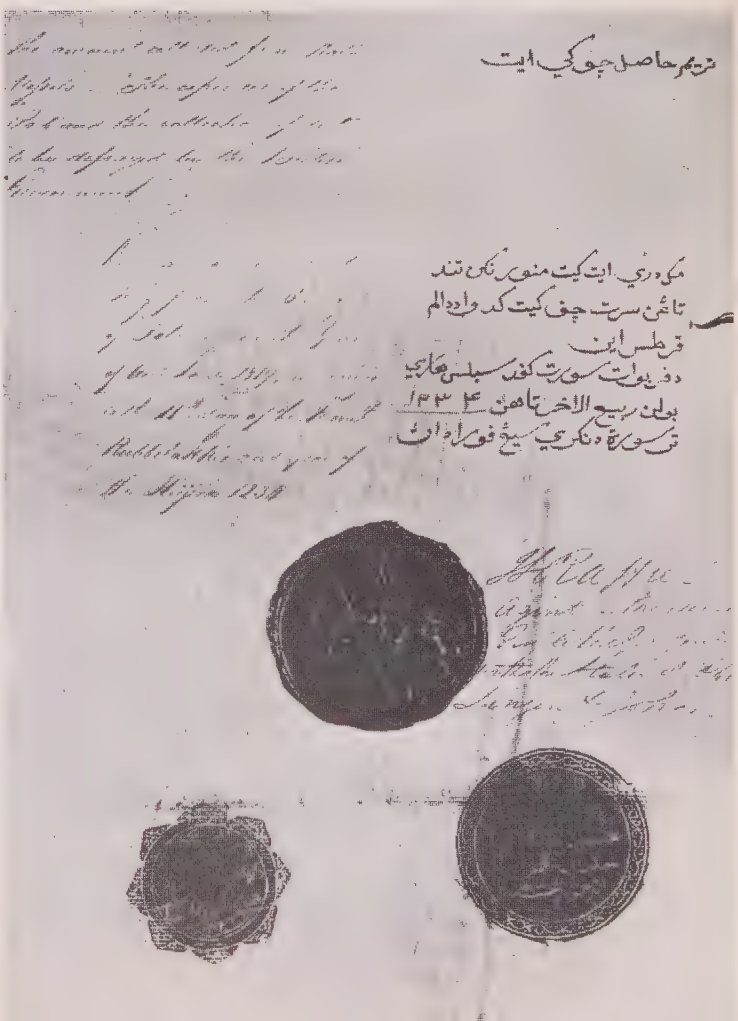
government. Separate areas were allocated to the various Asian communities, and the Europeans who had built their houses and godowns on the northern bank of the Singapore River were obliged to remove to the reclaimed area of tidal swamp on the southern side.

Land on the slopes of Government Hill was set aside for a botanical garden, and part of the Plain was reserved for government buildings, and for the Institution which Raffles hoped would become a centre for the study of the languages and cultures of South-East Asia, and serve as a means of improving the moral and intellectual condition of its peoples. Roads were constructed, a post office established, magistrates appointed, and port regulations promulgated. Before he left the island in June 1823 Raffles had laid the foundations on which a modern city could develop. He hoped that by founding the port on free-trade principles it would defeat all attempts by the Dutch to force the commerce of the region into restrictive channels.

Raffles lived long enough to see his 'political child' retained by the Company. After an initial period of uncertainty, Singapore was officially recognized by the Dutch in the Treaty of London in 1824. At the same time the Sultan and Temenggong ceded the whole of the island in full sovereignty to Great Britain.

Raffles died in 1826, his last years burdened by a heavy and unexpected monetary demand made on him by the Company, by the tragic loss of four of his five children, and by the destruction by fire at sea of his Malay manuscripts, botanical specimens and other personal possessions. A monument recalling his services to his country was placed in Westminster Abbey, but his true monument lay on the other side of the globe — in the port that was destined to become the fourth largest in the world.

The Raffles Statue by Woolner in Empress Place, far left, was erected on the Padang in 1887 and placed on its present site in 1919 for the Centenary. The Raffles bust, left, by Chantrey. Lady (Sophia) Raffles above, detail from a miniature and Sir Stamford, detail from the Chalon portrait. Last page of the Treaty of Feb. 6, 1819, right, shows Raffles' signature. It gave the British the right to establish a factory.



4 Emporium of the

THE growth of Singapore during the early decades of the 19th Century was little short of miraculous. Commanding the southern entrance to the Straits of Malacca, and possessing an excellent harbour, the new settlement was uniquely placed to attract the shipping of the region. Asian vessels of every class and description from India, China, Vietnam, Cambodia and Indonesia crowded the port, as well as European ships of every nationality.

Some 3,000 ships called there during the first 20 months of its existence, with cargoes worth more than £2 million sterling. By 1830 the annual value of the island's trade was £4 million sterling, and ten years later stood at £6 million. So rapid was the rise of Singapore that in 1832 it replaced Penang as the political centre of the Straits Settlements.

Singapore's trade consisted of goods from China, including tea and silks, and Straits produce collected from Malaya and Indonesia. Between half and two-thirds of these products

Eastern Isles

went to India and Great Britain, and a small amount to Europe and the United States. Singapore received in return Indian cottons and opium, as well as steel, iron, glass-ware, and wines from Europe. Second only in importance to the trade with Great Britain and India was that of China, carried on by the big Chinese junks which left the southern ports of China every November on the north-east monsoon. During the 1830s and 1840s between 150 and 250 of these junks arrived annually in Singapore, but with the development of regular steamship traffic after 1845 their numbers quickly fell off.

No less phenomenal than the expansion of trade was the increase in Singapore's population. People of all nationalities from every corner of Asia flocked to the new settlement, including Chinese, Malays, Bugis, Javanese, Indians, Thais, Arabs and Armenians. There was also a small but significant number of British and European merchants. In 1819 there were only between

The Singapore River and Government Hill, later called Fort Canning, in the 1840s, based on a sketch by Lieut E.A. Porcher, R.N. The view from Government Hill in 1846, left, as seen by John Turnbull Thomson, Government Surveyor, author of some of the earliest maps of the city and a painter.

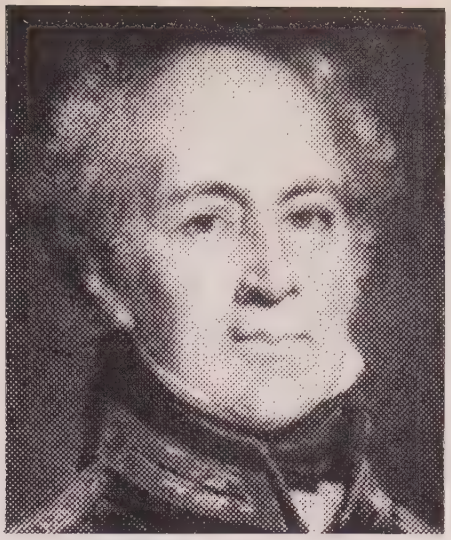
300 and 400 people on the island, most of whom were Orang Laut and Malay followers of the Temenggong. Within two years this number had increased ten-fold, and by 1830 to 16,000. Thirty years later the total exceeded 80,000, more than half of whom were Chinese. Time had proved correct Raffles' prognostication that the Chinese would eventually constitute the bulk of the island's inhabitants.

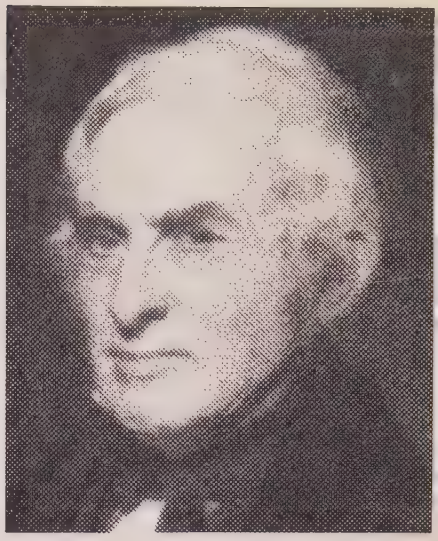
In addition to the enterprise they showed in trade and commerce, the Chinese proved very adaptable to agricultural pursuits, especially during the 1830s when a severe trade recession hit the colony. Unlike the Europeans who led the way in planting cloves and nutmegs, as well as sugar, the Chinese concentrated more on pepper and gambier, and with more success. During the 1840s they also followed the example of the British in planting nutmegs, but spice cultivation never succeeded in Singapore. Sugar also proved disappointing due to the island's poor soil. Many of the Chinese and British agricultural enterprises had ceased to be economically viable by the 1850s and 1860s, and only a small part of the island's 224 square miles of territory was under any form of cultivation.

By the middle years of the century Singapore had grown into a large, bustling town with some fine public buildings, including a Town Hall and a number of churches and temples. Commercial Square, renamed Raffles Place in 1858, was ringed by banks and large commercial houses, some of which backed on to the huge godowns which stretched along Boat Quay. Collyer Quay was built in the early 1860s, by which time Singapore stood third in the league of British Asian ports, exceeded only by Calcutta and Bombay in the volume of traffic.

Its revenue, raised from excise farms, lands, fees and fines, amounted to £77,000 a year, the major part of which was contributed by the Chinese community. Singapore's civil disbursements, on the other hand, excluding the heavy military expenses, came to less than half that amount. The island experienced temporary trade recessions but the general level of prosperity of its inhabitants was high compared with other parts of Asia.

Despite this, many Singaporeans, particularly the British and Chinese merchants, were restive under the political management of the Indian Government. They believed that India was inclined to use the island as a convenient dumping ground for convicts, and as a base for maintaining an unnecessarily large and expensive body of troops. Fears were also entertained that the





Capt. William Flint, R.N., above, first Master Attendant, married Raffles' sister, Maryanne. Raffles appointed Col. William Farquhar, centre, first Resident and Commandant, with orders to develop the Settlement. Dr. John Crawfurd, administrator and author, followed Farquhar, was in charge when Raffles left.

Indian authorities wanted to interfere with Singapore's free-trade status by imposing port levies and other taxes.

Hostility to the Indian connection began to mount after the passing of the Indian Currency Act in 1855 which threatened to replace the existing silver dollar currency of the Straits with the India rupee. Alarmed by the serious effects this change would have on trade, and by misgovernment as highlighted by the Indian Mutiny, the people of Singapore began to agitate for the transference of the Straits Settlements from the control of the India Office to that of the Colonial Office. The struggle for transfer was extremely protracted, for it was not until 1867 that the Straits Settlements became a British Crown Colony; but Singapore emerged from the struggle with a new sense of identity and with renewed confidence in the future.

Three views from Government Hill, home of the old Malay kings, show the growth of Singapore in the 1840s. The print at left depicts a busy harbour and the Kampong Glam area. The Chinese section, centre right, and the busy mercantile part of the town at the mouth of the river, right, with the bridge linking North and South Bridge Roads.

5 A Place of Many

CROWN colony government in the Straits Settlements failed to live up to expectations in the years immediately following the Transfer. It disappointed the British and Chinese merchants whose spokesmen on the new Legislative Council, W.H. Read and Hoo Ah Kay (Whampoa), were unable to influence policy. It also failed to give the expected boost to Singapore's trade which had been in the doldrums during most of the 'sixties. But then, quite dramatically, the economic position changed. Imports which had increased only Straits $5.5 million over the whole of the decade rose by Straits $7 million in 1870 alone, with a corresponding rise in exports. Moreover, the boom continued throughout the 1870s pushing up the annual value of Singapore's imports from Straits $39 to Straits $56 million, and exports from Straits $31.5 to $49 million.

The remarkable upturn in Singapore's trade was due to a number of external events, the most important being the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869, and the extension of the European telegraph to Singapore, by way of India, in the following year. As Singapore lay on the direct sea-route between Europe and the Far East it was inevitable that the bulk of the steamship traffic using the Canal would call there. Moreover, as steamships could sail from Europe to Singapore nearly two-and-a-half times faster than sailing ships around the Cape, they automatically increased the flow and volume of trade between East and West.

Together with the telegraph, which brought Singapore merchants immediate news of fluctuations on the world market, the Suez Canal revolutionized the organization of trade in

Merchants

Singapore. The lighters based on the Singapore River were no longer able to handle the number of steamships which needed bunkering space in the port.

The consequence was a rapid expansion in the building of wharves and docks in New (later Keppel) Harbour by such organizations as the Tanjong Pagar Dock Company. Eventually the growth of traffic out-stripped the resources of private companies to provide dock space, and at the turn of the century the Government was obliged to begin its own programme of development which has subsequently been continued by the Harbour Board and the Port of Singapore Authority.

The increase in Singapore's overseas trade during the late 19th and 20th Centuries coincided with a gradual shift in the pattern of her regional economic interests, following the British Government's intervention in the affairs of the Malay States during the 1870s and 1880s. Singapore merchants had always looked to the Peninsula as a place of unlimited economic opportunity, and after political stability had been established in the western Malay States there was a marked increase in the flow of Singapore capital into the tin-mining and infant rubber industries. Until British domestic capital began to be heavily invested in the 20th Century Singapore operated as the financial as well as the commercial centre for the economic development of Malaya. Singapore also played an important political role after the Federated and Unfederated Malay States came into being in 1896 and 1909 as a consequence of the Governor being also the High Commissioner for the Malay States.

The stabilization of the Straits dollar at 2s. 4d. in 1906 did much to assist Singapore's further economic growth. Trade, particularly regional

Raffles Place, circa 1905-10, top left, and the Padang and Esplanade, above, from oil paintings by A.L. Watson. The Cricket Club and Parliament House (then the High Court) can be recognized, but the Europe Hotel, right, has given way to the Supreme Court.

Migrants begin to feel an allegiance to the country of adoption.

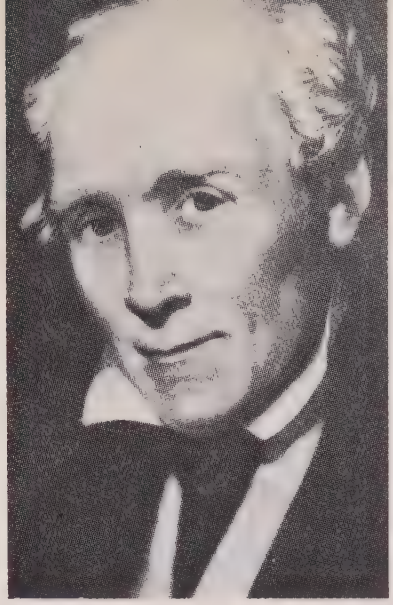
trade, remained buoyant during the First World War, but the post-war tin and rubber restriction schemes operated as something of a damper. Even so, in the mid-'Twenties Singapore was exporting Malayan tin and rubber to the value of Straits $350 million annually. The world-wide Depression of the late 'Twenties and early 'Thirties caused much hardship, but after 1933 prosperity gradually returned.

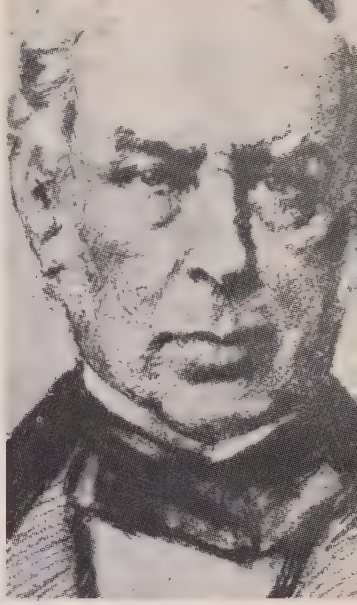
The year 1933 also marked an event of great social significance for Singapore in the passing of the Aliens Ordinance. Until the beginning of the Depression immigration was largely unrestricted, and the population of Singapore had grown in leaps and bounds from 80,000 in 1860 to 570,000 in 1931. More than 75 percent were Chinese, mostly transient males attracted by the economic opportunities in Singapore and Malaya. As the number of Chinese women in Singapore remained small until after the First World War, the number of locally-born Chinese was correspondingly small.

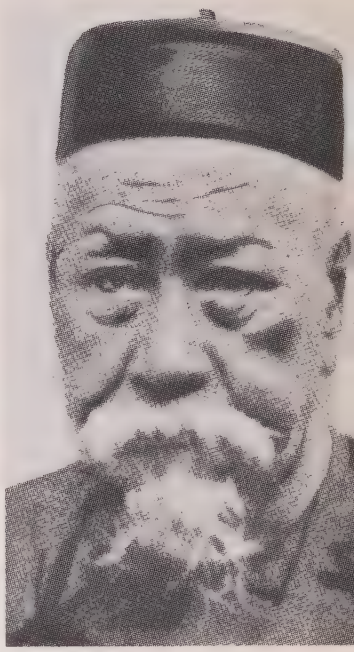
Raffles Place, today, left. The shade trees are gone, but modern gardens roof an underground car park. Members of the first Legislative Council of the Straits Settlements, below, after the Transfer in 1867, include Thomas Bradell (third from left), founder of a distinguished Singapore family of lawyers; J.W.W. Birch, (third from right), first British Resident of Perak; Whampoa (second from right), first Chinese Member of Council; and the Governor, Sir Harry Ord (seated right).

The Aliens Ordinance began to change this. By imposing quotas on the entry of males it discouraged the tendency of Chinese (and Indians) to return to their homelands, and it enabled the quotas to be filled by an increasing number of Chinese women who settled in Singapore and married. The number of locally-born Chinese began to rise significantly in the years immediately preceding the Second World War.

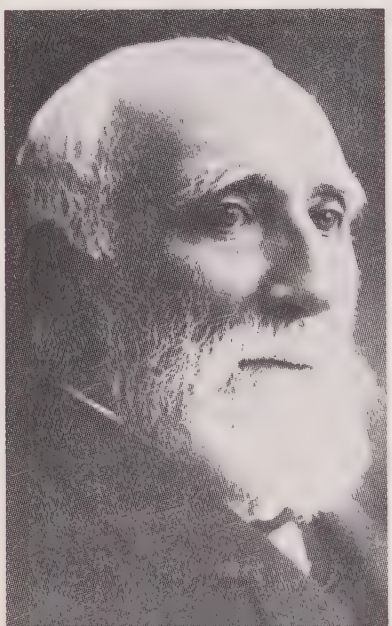
The Japanese conquest of Singapore in 1942 was a hard and bitter experience for all races but particularly for the Chinese community. The three-and-a-half year period of occupation remains a painful memory for many who experienced it, but adversity, as perhaps nothing else could have done, welded the people into a more homogeneous whole than had previously been the case. New loyalties were fashioned during the war, and in the immediate post-war years when the British isolated Singapore from the short-lived Malayan Union. From 1946 the Chinese and other migrant races began increasingly to share with the local-born feelings of allegiance to the country of their adoption.







Merchants of many races came to Singapore, but among these the British and Chinese were foremost. A.L. Johnston, top left, came in 1819, invited by Raffles, to be one of the first magistrates. Alexander Guthrie, top right, arrived in 1820 to found a firm which still bears his name. Hoo Ah Kay (Whampoa), centre left, was son of a pioneer and member of the first Legislative Council in 1867. Seah Eu Chin, centre right, came to Singapore in 1823, was a pioneer merchant and planter. W.H.M. Read, below left, with Whampoa, led merchants in securing the Transfer and was one of the first Legislative Councillors. Tan Jiak Kim, below right, was grandson of Tan Kim Seng, founder of great Malacca merchant dynasty which helped to develop Singapore. Tan Jiak Kim was a prominent Legislative Councillor.



6 The Seeds of Self

WHEN the British returned to Singapore after the island had suffered four years of Japanese military occupation, London announced that Singapore would become a separate crown colony on April 1, 1946. The British explained that this was desirable in view of Singapore's "special economic and other interests". These interests were self-evident. Singapore was the bastion of British and Commonwealth military, naval and air forces in the Far East. It was a thriving and prosperous port: the British saw no good reason for giving it up.

But, in keeping with the times, and especially to forestall political activity among the largely Chinese-speaking population by the Malayan Communist Party, the colonial authorities proceeded to direct the people's attention towards self-rule. They said they would sow the seeds of democracy. And so arrangements were made in 1947 to hold elections for some of the seats in the Legislative Council.

At that time, the population of Singapore was about 962,000. Universal franchise was

Parliament House, below, was built by George Drumgold Coleman, architect of some of Singapore's finest early buildings, for a wealthy merchant. It later became the Supreme Court, then Government offices. Restoration and complete renovation made it an elegant home for the legislature. Parliament meets in a well-proportioned chamber which is air-conditioned. There are offices and committee rooms.

Government

given to all British subjects, including all those in the colony. Probably 200,000 people were eligible to vote, but not more than 22,000 people registered as voters. This figure was considered to be disappointing though not unexpected. Democracy, it was argued, was something new. In the old days immigrants came to Singapore to work. They returned to China and India, and Europe, to die. But Japan's war with China, and then with the West, changed all that. By the late 1930's, more and more people from China were beginning to look upon Singapore as their home. Slowly they were getting interested in the way the place was run.

After the war, two non-communist political parties had emerged: the right-wing Progressive Party, and a Labour Party. The 1947 elections were for six seats (two from the rural areas and four from city areas). The Legislative Council consisted of the Governor as president, ex-officio Members, five Nominated Official Members, four Nominated Unofficial Members, and nine Elected Members. Three of the nine Elected Members were representatives of the three Chambers of Commerce. Of the six Elected Members voted in by the public, three belonged to the Progressive Party.

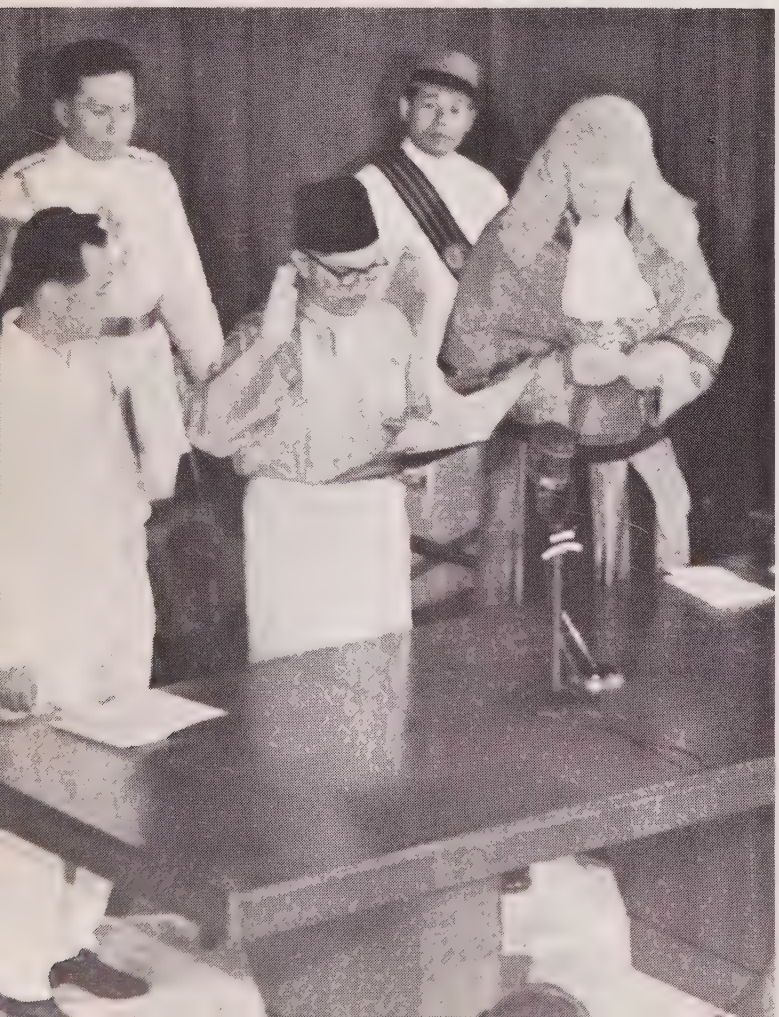
Thus, as will be seen, the first seed of democracy planted in Singapore was indeed a tiny one. The Governor presided over a Council in which the Elected Members were a minority. And on top of the Council was an Executive Council. All the members of this were appointed by the Governor.

The new Legislative Council was ceremonially opened and formally inaugurated by the Government on April 1, 1948. But the Malayan Communist Party was already causing trouble, and in July that year Singapore was in a state of emergency. This was to last for more than ten years, and the story of Singapore's emergence as a democratic non-communist, socialist, multi-racial nation, is largely the story of the People's Action Party's struggle with the Malayan Communist Party, as much as it is of their struggle against colonialism.

The first Legislative Council came to an end in March 1951, and Sir Franklin Gimson, the Governor, claimed that the Members had been "pioneers of the practice of representative Government in South-East Asia." In a sense they probably were. The new Council, however, was to be an improvement on the old in that it would be expanded to 25 Members of whom 16 would be Unofficials, nine being elected by the public. Four would be nominated by the Governor and three would represent the Chambers of Commerce.

Twenty-two candidates, of whom 15 were Indians and one a Ceylonese, contested the nine seats. Eight were Progressive Party candidates, and seven stood for the Labour Party. The Progressive Party won six seats, and the

A Singaporean casts her ballot in one of the island's first elections. When the franchise was first granted in 1947 only 22,000 people — British subjects — registered as voters. By 1951 the electorate had become 48,000 and in 1954 the number on the roll had grown to 300,000. In that year the People's Action Party was formed. In 1955, it fielded four candidates and three of these won with big majorities.



Singapore gets first Chief Minister and a government is formed

Labour Party two. The ninth was an Independent, and the first woman to be elected to the Council. Fifty-two percent of the electorate of 48,000 voted.

The Unofficials on the Council elected two of their Members to the Governor's Executive Council. This meant there was now an equal number of Officials and Unofficials on the Executive Council; but Singapore was still a long way from self-government, even though the Governor announced that he would not override the unanimous views of the Unofficials in the Executive Council. For he was quick to add: "except in circumstances in which, in the Legislative Council, I would feel compelled to use my reserve powers."

In 1952, Sir John Nicoll became the Governor and the following year he appointed Sir George Rendel to review further steps towards self-government. The Rendel Report came out early in 1954. This proposed a new Constitution which would provide for an Assembly composed mainly of Members from a common Electoral Roll, presided over by a Speaker. The Government would be formed by the party, or coalition of parties, holding the majority of the seats, and there would be a Cabinet of nine, "over which the Governor will preside". The Governor would retain reserve powers in matters of external relations, defence and the public service.

A new Electoral Roll was prepared: an elector was either a British subject or born in Malaya or Borneo. Some 300,000 names were automatically registered as voters. Half the population of 1,200,000 were under 21, and therefore not eligible to vote.

By now, some time in the early part of 1954, a small group of trade unionists, teachers,

As Singapore's first Prime Minister, Mr Lee Kuan Yew says farewell to Sir William Goode, last British Governor of Singapore and first Yang di-Pertuan Negara under the new constitution. Sir William was followed by Inche Yusof bin Ishak, seen at left taking his oath of office. When Singapore became a sovereign republic in 1965, Inche Yusof was appointed President, and he has continued to hold this office.

lawyers, and journalists, was meeting informally and regularly in the basement dining room of Mr. Lee Kuan Yew, in the house where the Prime Minister still lives. They weighed the odds against the formation of a new Left-wing political party. They opposed colonialism in any form: they wanted Singapore to be part of an independent Malaya. They felt that if a genuine Left-wing party was not formed before the Rendel Constitution came into effect in 1955, then the British would be able to consolidate their powers through local Right-wing groups.

On November 21, 1954, the People's Action Party came into being, and Tunku Abdul Rahman, leader of the United Malays National Organization, and Sir Cheng Lock Tan, president of the Malayan Chinese Association, were present at the inaugural meeting to lend substance to the party's claim that the anti-colonial struggle in Singapore must henceforth be on a Pan-Malayan basis.

Though the PAP denounced the Rendel Constitution as being undemocratic and pro-colonial, the party decided to take part in the 1955 elections in order, as an Opposition force within the Assembly, to fight the stronger against colonialism. Twenty-five seats were to be contested: the PAP decided to make a bid for four. Three of the four PAP candidates including Mr. Lee Kuan Yew, were returned with substantial majorities. Five political parties took part in the election. The Democratic Party (which soon disappeared), sponsored by a group of millionaires, put up 20 candidates. Two were successful. The Progressive Party was badly defeated, getting only four seats, and the leader, Mr. C.C. Tan, retired from politics. Together, the Progressives and the Democrats received 45 percent of the votes.

Ten seats were won by the Labour Front led by Mr. David Marshall and, with the support of the three Alliance Members, he became Chief Minister and formed a government. Mr. Marshall resigned as Chief Minister in 1956 when the British refused his conditions for Home Rule. Mr. Lim Yew Hock took over his coalition, and in 1957 led an all-party delegation to London to negotiate self-government, and an end to Singapore's status as a colony. Singapore was now on the road to independence through merger with Malaya, for the PAP was getting stronger every day. In the 1959 elections (contested by 149 candidates) the People's Party was swept into power, winning 43 of the 51 seats. Mr. Lee Kuan Yew became Singapore's first Prime Minister.

Real independence was not to come until 1963 when Singapore became part of Malaysia, but this remarkable experiment in multi-racialism was unfortunately, not to last long. In 1965 came the separation. Today, the Republic of Singapore is an independent sovereign nation with a popular government of the people's choice, and a Parliament in which all Members are the citizens' elected representatives.

The great rally, above, held by night at Hong Lim Green in the heart of what was once known as Chinatown, is an example of the way in which Singapore's leaders took their policies to the people. They aroused interest and enthusiasm for self-government by the democratic processes. They sought to develop in people of migrant stock and of many races a real sense of belonging to Singapore.

7 Independence and a

The President of the Republic, Inche Yusof bin Ishak, accompanied by his wife, Puan Noor Aishah, on one of his tours of the island. A journalist by profession, Inche Yusof was for many years head of the leading Malay-language newspaper in South-East Asia. The President's main hobby is growing orchid hybrids.

THE literal meaning of the term democracy is "power of the people," and Singaporeans did not really achieve this until the remnants of colonial rule were finally removed in 1963 when Singapore found freedom with merger into Malaysia. It was a freedom Singaporeans consolidated when separation came two years later. Then they established a democratic non-communist socialist republic founded upon multi-racialism. And then, at last, the power of the people, true democracy, based upon the principle of each citizen having an equal vote, became absolute.

Self-government had come to Singapore (mainly through the struggles of the People's Action Party), in 1959, when the present Government was elected to office. But the British then were still responsible for foreign affairs and defence, and "the power of the people", in its literal sense, did not, therefore, become a fact until four years later when Singapore voted in a referendum to join a multi-racial Malaysia.

Yet, in a way, those ten years from 1959 to 1968 were a decade of development of democracy, a growing awareness of the "power of the people". For no government could have organized such national progress so rapidly and so convincingly, in so many different fields of human activity, without the ordinary day-by-day support of an awakened, hardworking and enthusiastic people. Here, indeed, was a true reflection of the real power of a people.

For it was the people, fired with a new vitality born of their Singaporeanism, of their new knowledge that they were nation-building, and that the success or failure of this new nation was in their hands and nobody else's, that had changed their mental outlook. No longer did they feel or think like migrants, like aliens with forgotten homelands far away. They were Singaporeans: they had helped to change this island from a fishing village to one of the busiest ports in the world. Most of them had been born here. And they were here to stay. This was their home, and that was their flag.

It was this new excitement, this new inspiration, which made it possible for Singapore to switch from complete dependence upon an almost entirely entrepot economy to a wider economy which also involved industrialization — the creation of the Jurong Industrial Complex, and other factory areas, the expansion of the port, the airport.

Singapore is Asia's newest and smallest State, but already it is recognized internationally as a young developing republic with a fine record for getting things done: for its massive housing projects, for its relatively matchless educational facilities, for its modern health and hospital services, comparable to any anywhere in Asia. This has only been made possible because of this new vitality, this enthusiasm, of the masses, and their support for the government they have chosen, democratically.

New Vitality

Now Singaporeans themselves are responsible for the manner of their own security and defence. In this, the Republic works closely with Malaysia and other Commonwealth countries, for peace and stability in this region concerns them all. Yet every adult Singaporean understands that first he must be prepared to fight, and to die if needs be, to defend his own nation, and his family. This is the contribution he

The Prime Minister, Mr Lee Kuan Yew, right, at work in his office in City Hall, overlooking the Padang. The President, below, reads his Speech at the opening of the 1968 Parliament, in which PAP won all seats.

Now they feel they are privileged to be trained to serve

must be willing to offer. And that is why, when young men and women are called for National Service they feel privileged to have this chance to be trained to serve their nation. This is what independence and the new vitality has done to Singaporeans.

Planning, building, expanding is going on the whole time: new roads, new factories, great new blocks of flats, new satellite towns complete with modern amenities, such as post offices, telephones, schools, libraries, community centres. This is the physical side of nation-building, an all-embracing task in which the entire population is involved: it is based upon confidence, self-assurance, by a people that turned a tropical island without natural resources into a pulsating city-state soon to become the computer centre of the region, all within the space of 150 years. Almost overnight, to meet the demands of this age of technology, national education was adjusted to conform to requirements: more vocational schools were built and children now are being taught, in all the schools and the universities, that they must use their hands as well as their brains if they are to make progress as masters of instruments and machines.

As computers replace the white-collared clerk, so the educational system prepares the future generation for industry: today the challenge is to produce sufficient scientists, technicians, engineers, and craftsmen, ships architects, surveyors, and electronic experts. It is a challenge the people of Singapore have every intention of meeting.

And slowly, they are adjusting socially. Rugged individualism, care for one's family and immediate relatives, caused Singaporeans in the old days — and not so very long ago — to become self-centred. Each looked after his own, and minded his own business. Nobody then, not even the colonialists, were interested in nation-building.

The Foreign Minister, Mr S. Rajaratnam, below left, reads the oath on taking office in the 1968 Government. Mr Lee Kuan Yew stands to the left and the acting President, Mr P. Coomaraswamy, now Speaker, at right. At the Prime Ministers' Conference in London, below, Mr Lee listens to a point made by Tunku Abdul Rahman, Malaysia's Prime Minister.

All that has changed now. Today, Singaporeans realize that they must in their own collective interests, create what the Prime Minister has called a "closely-knit interlocking community". No longer are families separate entities minding their own business: they are friendly neighbours with common interests and common problems which can be solved only by community effort, not by rugged individualism. At the same time, what must also be preserved during this transitory process is the drive and the personal initiative which, with hard work and talent, built the foundations upon which the Republic of Singapore now stands.

Fortunately, young people dominate Singapore. Trained and educated to appreciate physical fitness as well as book-knowledge, they face the future with eagerness, with a new vitality which has permeated the entire population, determined that Singapore shall firmly be placed upon the map in South-East Asia.

The Finance Minister, Dr Goh Keng Swee, right, with the Prime Minister of India, Mrs Indira Gandhi and Mrs Lee Kuan Yew at a function given for Mrs Gandhi on her 1968 visit to Singapore. Meeting the people, below, Mr Lee Kuan Yew chats with a junior citizen during one of his frequent tours of urban and rural areas to study citizens' problems at first hand.

8 World's Fourth Port

A CENTURY and a half after Stamford Raffles turned the island into a trading post, Singapore emerges as the largest port in the Commonwealth and fourth in the world — fulfilling his predictions.

Singapore imports and distributes manufactured goods from all over the world. It brings in rubber, tin, copra, palm oil, timber, spices, and other tropical products from nearby countries for grading, milling, processing, bulk-breaking, re-packing and re-export.

Entrepot trade contributes from 20 to 25 percent of the National Product annually and provides employment directly to about 70,000 people, or 14 percent of the labour force. The Port of Singapore Authority alone employs 12,500 people.

Over the last hundred years, the value of Singapore trade has multiplied 700 times. Between 1823 and 1824, the value of trade amounted to $11.42 million. In 1967, the value increased to $7,896.7 million. The 117·3 million n.r.t. of inward and outward cargo handled by the port in 1967 exceeded the previous year's by 14 percent.

Singapore owes much of its present status to its ideal geographical position. Raffles' vision of a bustling commercial centre was inspired by

Ships from all over the world, left, occupy every available berth along three miles of wharves to load and unload cargo round the clock, while some 200 ships anchor in the harbour. Past the East wharf extension, below, the PSA is building berths for container ships and an area for transhipment.

Dockyard men repair 200,000-ton tanker from rafts at sea.

the island's location at the hub of Asian trade routes. It stands at the gateway between the Indian Ocean and the South China Sea in an area rich in natural resources.

With its natural and sheltered deepwater harbour navigable throughout the year, Singapore serves as a haven to the ships of all nations. Some 200 major shipping lines now use the excellent services of the Port of Singapore Authority.

The port covers 125 nautical square miles along the southern shore. An average of 200 ships a day anchors offshore in the harbour, while ships of all sizes load and unload cargo or receive water and supplies in its Eastern and Western Anchorages.

In 19th Century tradition, lighters day and night convey 25 percent of the port's cargo between these anchored ships and the Singapore River on whose banks many private warehouses still stand after more than 100 years of service.

The bulk of the port's cargo, however, goes through the Port of Singapore Authority's efficient and well-equipped wharf and storage facilities along three miles of coastline. Its own trained workers with the latest mechanical aids handle all types of cargo day and night. Twenty-five ocean-going ships and five coasters berth here simultaneously. The Authority also provides many transit sheds and warehouses. Within the port area, three up-to-date oil refineries and two oil installations supply oil to all ships.

Including the new dock now being built at Jurong, Singapore now boasts of nine drydocks for coastal vessels and tankers of up to 100,000 tons deadweight. A British ship-building company, the Swan and Hunter Group, is to convert the British naval dockyards in Singapore into commercial ship-building and repair yards while the Royal Navy continues to use them up to the end of 1971, when Britain withdraws its military forces from the Singapore and Malaysian bases.

The 1,000-foot by 130-foot King George VI dock takes in ships of up to 100,000 deadweight tons. As it is mainly for naval vessels which are normally long, narrow and deep, big tankers may find difficulty in entering it. A wide range of ships, however, can still enter this dock and the base itself possesses five floating docks capable of handling ships of up to 20,000 deadweight tons.

Britain, meanwhile, has agreed to leave the dockyards to Singapore as an operational commercial enterprise, and Government plans to extend the present facilities to accommodate giant tankers which will use Singapore port facilities in the years ahead. In any event, although the conversion pace should coincide with the British withdrawal, the Singapore Government will take over the entire industrial facilities at the dockyards within the year and will provide repair services for the Royal Navy. Government has now formed a new company with Swan Hunter as the managing agents to help in continuing repair services.

Only seven drydocks in the world can accommodate tankers in excess of 200,000 tons and up to 300,000 tons. Chief Executive Mr. T.C. McLay, of the Swan Hunter Group, which manages the Authority's ship-repairing work, says Singapore possesses many factors well suited to

The Megara, below, a giant Japanese-built British tanker, fractured her propellor seal as she was reaching Singapore on her maiden voyage from Japan to the Persian Gulf in 1968, creating a great challenge for Singapore to repair her at sea. The Port of Singapore Authority could not take her into any of its drydocks. Even the British Naval dockyard could not take her in. The King George VI dockyard could only berth ships of up to 100,000 tons. In fact, no dockyard in this region could accommodate her. Only seven drydocks in the world can handle tankers in excess of 200,000 tons.

its becoming one of the major ship-repairing centres. He lists the following factors:

- The Republic's location close to the main tanker tracks from the Persian Gulf to the Far East;
- Its excellent port facilities and its prominence as the distribution point for this part of the world;
- The fact that ship-repairing is well established in many locations in Singapore, although its full potential has only recently been explored.
- The setting up of the PSA education centre to train people in ship-repairing.

The Authority continues to develop the port to keep up with world trends. Under its $150 million development plan, the Authority is developing a containerization complex at the East Lagoon to handle container ships from all over the world. Two berths now being built will provide 2,250 feet of berthing area in the complex. Next to the main container berths, a 700-foot wharf is included to facilitate the transhipment of containerized consignments.

Cranes running along tracks the length of the wharves will load and unload containers full of cargo. The container complex will cover 100 acres of land — 50 acres reclaimed — providing stacking areas, lorry parks, repair facilities and transit sheds.

At the East Wharves, the Authority plans to provide more warehousing facilities. The capacity of the warehouses will be increased to reduce the congestion of cargo in the transit sheds as well as in the warehouses. More open storage facilities will also be provided.

It will spend $6.25 million to provide new equipment for the dockyard and renovating the existing equipment. It trains continuously its present 2,500 dockyard employees to give them additional skills.

The Authority also spends $12 million for employee housing projects. The biggest project costs $11 million and houses junior staff and labourers at the towering Everton Park and Blair Plain. The $4.1 million Blair Plain houses 880 families. Social services such as these are worthy of the world's fourth largest port.

Engineers emptied Megara's tanks and filled the front ones with water so the tanker nosed slightly under water lifting her propeller just out. Standing on rafts, above, with waves lapping at their feet inches above water level, 25 men lifted the 43-ton propeller with 80-foot lifting wires and tackle which held it up for 11 days. Simultaneously the men removed the seal at the end of the rear shaft, assembled a new one flown from her manufacturers, and replaced it. This marked one of the most skilful jobs the PSA could undertake even before the completion of the new giant Jurong Dockyard.

9 Trade Hub of South

SINGAPORE serves as the hub of trade and commerce of South-East Asia. Centrally situated in one of the world's richest areas of natural resources, it thrives as a great entrepot and marketing centre, and — more recently — as a rapidly developing manufacturing centre. No less than 200 shipping lines from all over the world converge on the island at the tip of the Malayan Peninsula at the East-West crossroads. They bring with them imported foodstuffs, manufactured goods, machinery and textiles. They take away with them rubber, copra, spices, forest produce and timber. Singapore collects and distributes these goods to surrounding countries.

Singapore practises an open trading policy. It does business today with no fewer than 100 countries. Singapore's trade amounts to about $8,000 million a year. In 1963 external trade amounted to $7,753.5 million. The value of imports and exports also increases annually. The value of imports rose from $4,065.7 million in 1966 to $4,406.4 million in 1967. Exports rose from $3,373.6 million in 1966 to $3,490.5 million in 1967.

Apart from Singapore's ideal location between the Pacific and Indian Oceans, its efficient sea and air transport, port, banking, insurance and warehousing and communications services all help to make it a great entrepot and a rapidly developing industrial centre. A stable government with a good understanding of international

East Asia

trade and commerce, and a young hard-working people strongly support these services. Through the Board of Commissioners of Currency, Singapore maintains a very stable currency system. Singapore did not devalue the dollar when the pound sterling was devalued in 1967.

To ensure the most efficient port service, the Government in 1964 set up a statutory corporation — the Port of Singapore Authority. The

Collyer Quay, right, is one of the main business areas of the city, reflecting in this section changing styles of architecture. Pulau Bukom, below, on which there are two refineries and blending plants symbolizes growth of Singapore's trade in oil products.

Stable currency plus splendid banking and insurance services

PSA now controls harbour navigation. It also manages, operates, and develops the fourth port of the world.

With 21 scheduled commercial and about 25 unscheduled (charter) airlines converging on Singapore from all over the world, the international airport at Paya Lebar becomes one of the busiest airports in the region. Although they are developing countries Singapore and Malaysia operate a common airline — Malaysia-Singapore Airlines (MSA) — with regional and international routes. MSA in 1968 introduces a four-times-a-week Boeing 707 jet service to Tokyo stretching its Sydney-Singapore-Hong Kong route farther north in Asia.

Singapore will serve as a stopover for the American SST (Supersonics) on the European-Australian route. Airport facilities are being expanded to receive the SST, Concorde, and Jumbo-Jets of the future. The present 9,000-foot runway will be extended to 11,000 feet by the end of 1968. Consultants from a British firm now in Singapore are studying the future development of the airport. Singapore also plans to improve the already high standards of its operational and engineering facilities. The airport will provide more offices for commercial airlines at the terminal.

Paya Lebar Airport, below, is one of the biggest in the region and is used by 21 scheduled airlines. Its runway is being extended to 11,000 feet to take the great aircraft of the Jumbo-Jet age. Already high operational and engineering standards are being raised further and passenger facilities extended.

Already a major financial centre with 35 major banks, Singapore continues to play a bigger part in the financial world. International accountancy partnerships have branches in the Republic. In addition, there are many Singapore accountancy firms. The number of domestic banks increases yearly. In 1967, 133 banking offices operated in the city-state. At least two banks provide a mobile banking service. For 11 years the mobile banks have travelled weekly to different parts of the island to receive deposits from housewives, villagers and children. Total banking assets at the end of April 1968 amounted to $2,979 million. In December 1967 they amounted to $2,784 million and in December 1963 the amount was $1,890 million. Customers at the end of April 1968 deposited $1,962 million against $1,092 million in 1963.

The rapid increase in bank deposits indicates the confidence in the currency and economy of the republic. In a Chinese New Year message in 1968 the Prime Minister, Mr. Lee Kuan Yew, referred to the fact that bank deposits were up by 32 percent by the end of December 1967. For finance companies to operate in the Republic, a Commissioner for Finance grants licences. He examines the affairs of about 40 finance companies to ensure that they observe the regulations.

Although a common dollar is no longer used in Malaysia, Singapore and Brunei, dollars of equal value in terms of sterling circulate freely in these countries. Some $60 million worth of cheques change hands daily in Singapore's clearing house at meetings of representatives from Singapore's 35 banks.

The Stock Exchange of Malaysia and Singapore serves 25 member firms with about 100 brokers in the two countries. The current market

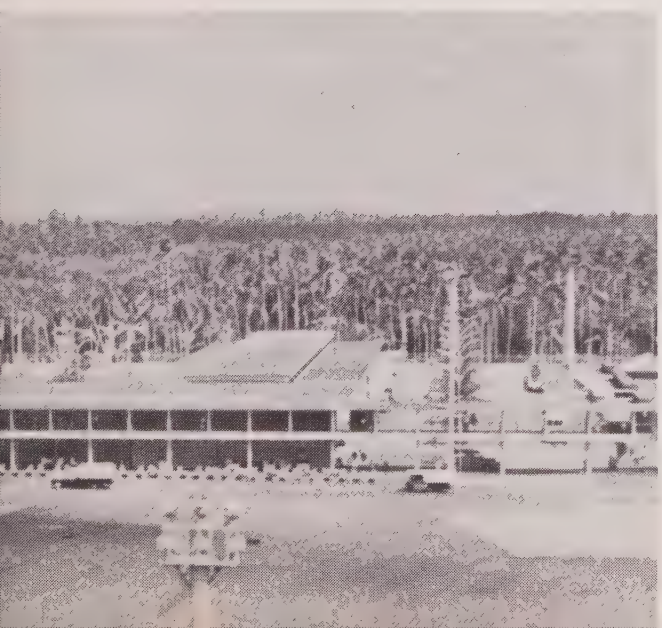
value of shares amounts to $6,000 million. A direct telephone line links the trading rooms in Singapore and Kuala Lumpur. The monthly turnover of shares on the exchange averages $20 million. It averages $240 million annually.

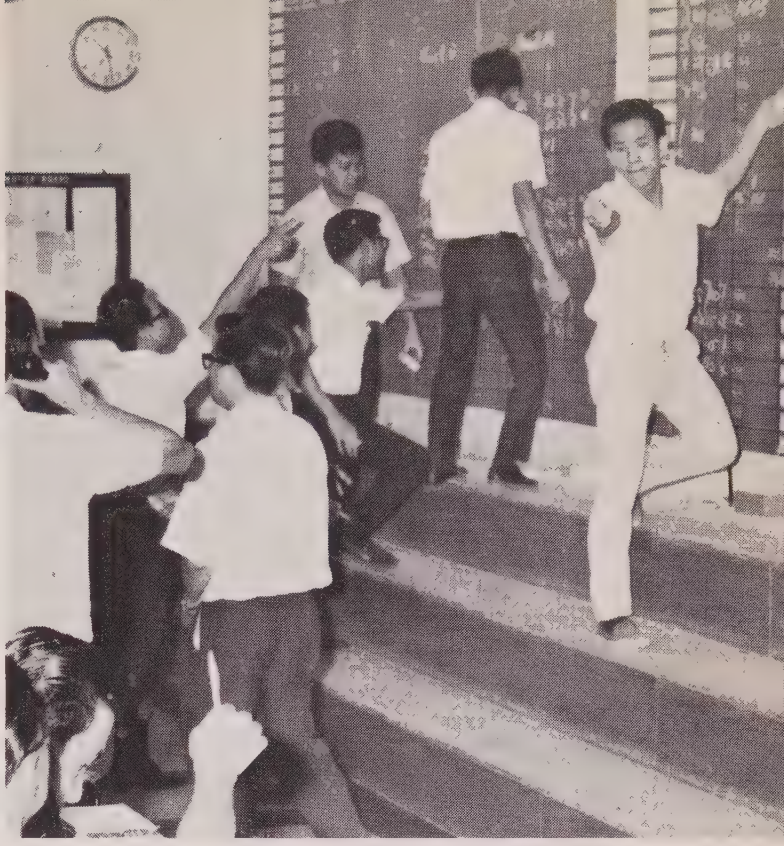
Seacom (South-East Asia Communications Telephone Cable System) links Singapore with Kota Kinabalu in East Malaysia, Hong Kong, Guam and Sydney — 4,263 nautical miles away. Seacom serves as one of three round-the-world sections of undersea cable system linking the Commonwealth countries. The submarine cable system provides high-quality service — no noticeable difference between a local and an overseas call. The submarine system also provides telegraph telex circuits and photo-telegraphy.

After the Japanese and Hong Kong people, Singaporeans are the biggest telephone users in Asia. Eighteen people on the average use every Singapore telephone. The Singapore Telephone Board supplies five telephones for every 100 people. The STB installs an average of 10,000 telephones a year. Business houses within the main city area find little difficulty in getting telephone services installed quickly.

The Public Utilities Board now supplies the most modern electricity, water and gas services to more than 235,000 registered consumers. The demand for electricity increases with the growth of industry and housing development schemes. It rose by 70 percent between 1963 and 1967 and the number of consumers has increased by 57 percent over the same period.

All these services help a great trading and growing industrial centre. With dynamic national leadership, and the finest geographical location in South-East Asia, Singapore continues to flourish — as it has done almost from its founding in 1819 — as hub of the region's trade and commerce.





The Singapore trading room of the Stock Exchange of Malaysia and Singapore, above. Current market value of shares is $6,000 million and the turnover averages $20 million a month. Section of clearing house, below. There are 35 major banks operating in the republic, with some 130 banking offices.

10 Nation on Parade

MANY nations old and young hold larger parades to celebrate their founding, but few surely, can match the multiplicity of colours and variety — everything from troops in ceremonial order to cavorting lion and dragon dancers — which Singapore produces on August 9.

The accent is on youth and the multi-racial society — set on the great green Padang in the heart of the city. It is a nation — a very young nation — on parade.

Facing the President of the Republic in the centre on National Day 1967 was the Guard of Honour of the 1st Battalion, The Singapore Infantry Regiment, with its Colour. The President, at the saluting dais on the steps of City Hall, wore the uniform of Colonel of the Regiment. Behind him were the Prime Minister, Mr Lee Kuan Yew, and members of his Cabinet,

dressed in white, with open-necked shirts, but before them the Padang was a blaze of colour.

The parade of some 25,000 was drawn up with military precision. The armed forces, the soldiers and sailors, and the police had pride of place. But this was in no sense a parade dominated by armed men and women, for the young Republic's forces are compactly organized for a limited defence role. Through the National Service system they also play a vital part in nation-building.

In all, there were 76 contingents, ranging from the Guard of Honour to the Hua Yi Government Chinese Middle School with a harvest dance for the finale. There were 16 bands, including the new Singapore Girl Pipers. There were groups of teachers, university students and trade unionists, representatives of sports and cultural organizations. And, since the lion dance seems to have become one of the hallmarks of a real Singapore occasion, there were present the finest lion and dragon dancers from the Chinese clan associations.

After the President had taken the salute and inspected the Guard of Honour on foot and then the parade from a vehicle, the march past began, led by the Guard of Honour, with the Regimental Colour. It was followed by 15 contingents from the armed forces. Marching 16 abreast, wearing green battle-dress, steel helmets with camouflage covers, armed with automatic rifles, with bayonets fixed, carried at the shoulder,

The jungle green of the soldiers of the People's Defence Force contrasts with the light blue and khaki of the Republic's Police against a brilliant background of flags marshalled on the Padang.

Accent on youth and cultures of the multi-racial society.

came the men of the 1st Battalion, The Singapore Infantry Regiment, raised in 1957 and the 2nd Battalion, raised in 1962.

Immediately behind them was a contingent of civil servants, attached to the SIR for military training. They were maintaining a tradition set by Government officers of all races in the past, who, like Dr Goh Keng Swee — on the dais as Minister for the Interior and Defence and now Minister of Finance — volunteered for service in the ranks of the Singapore Volunteer Corps. This was founded in 1854 and was the oldest corps of its kind in the Commonwealth.

Next on the line of march were officers and men of the Singapore Armed Forces Training Institute, which, with the help of an Israeli military advisory team, has undertaken the task of training officers and non-commissioned officers for the expansion of the Republic's forces. The band and units of People's Defence Force followed. The women's unit, wearing a green uniform with a scarlet forage cap, carried sub-machine guns slung at the hip.

Then followed the Police contingents, their blue shirts contrasting with the jungle green of the military units and the white of naval force men and women. High police standards for turn-out and marching had clearly been passed on to the boys and girls of the Police Cadet Corps, whose groups were among the cadet organizations.

Now came the flags, banners and plaques of brilliant hues had been marshalled on the Padang, flowing like a river of many colours past City Hall on into the heart of the city for the great holiday crowds to see. Here were the contingents from the Vigilante Corps, the Works Brigade, teachers representing four language streams and all grades of schools, staff and students from the universities, and women from the People's Action Party and the National Trade Union Congress.

The cultural groups came next, Chinese, Malay and Indian — colour and grace in the dances, culminating in the massive performance of the lion and dragon troupe dancers, with the beat of drums and the clash of cymbals.

The Band of Raffles Institution led a contingent of boys from that school, marching in gymnast dress, white singlets and trousers, 16 abreast, proudly carrying the red and white flag of the Republic, with the white crescent and five stars on red. Their bearing reflected honour on Singapore's oldest school, founded by Sir Stamford Raffles in 1823.

Marchers from three leading girls' schools complemented the example of youth set by the Raffles contingent.

National Day parades display for all to see some of the first fruits of nation-building, young people of many races, sprung from immigrant stock, who have now found a real sense of belonging — to the city-state of Singapore.

Girls of three leading schools, far left, bear the flag of the Republic. Teachers from the four language streams, centre, carry their banners past the President. The best Chinese dragon and lion dancers gave a display. The dragon, below, breathed fireworks.

From the belfry of the Victoria Memorial Hall clock tower — the great National Day parade of 1967.

11

Homes for the People

SINGAPORE continues to build thousands of multi-storey flats so an estimated four million people can be housed adequately in a healthy environment by the end of the century. Pile drivers pound piles into the ground to build strong foundations for buildings rising 20 storeys high. Axes and tractors crash into vacated slum huts and two-and-three-storey shophouses dating from the second half of the 19th Century. Tractors and mechanical scrapers attack hills and rolling surfaces to reshape the land. Trucks filled with earth roar across the fields to fill low-lying areas.

For 150 years this strategically-placed island has served as the commercial hub of South-East Asian trade routes. Since Raffles' landing in 1819, the population has grown from 200 to 2,000,000 people. As immigrants poured in from China, India, Indonesia, and neighbouring countries, they filled the shophouses and cubicles, where as many as 16 families now share one kitchen. Slums more than 100 years old became

The day's washing hangs from bamboo poles — in Singapore style — at a typical block of Housing Board flats. In its first five-year plan, the Board built 54,000 units, rehoused 400,000 people and set records unmatched in South-East Asia region.

Multi-storey flats are replacing the old shophouse slums

targets for the Housing and Development Board's five-year plans.

Established in 1960, the Board began building multi-storey flats on the outskirts of the city. Its first five-year development plan for low-cost housing ended in 1965 when nearly 400,000 people occupied about 54,000 new flats. In 1966, after relocating slum-dwellers in the many new housing estates surrounding the city, including Toa Payoh New Town and Queenstown, the Board embarked on its second five-year plan with emphasis on urban renewal.

Under a revised accelerated programme, the Board plans to build an average of 16,500 units of flats and shops a year. At this rate the Board will make available by 1971 90,000 units — 50 percent more than originally planned. On the basis that six people live in a flat, an average of 82,000 people can move into the Board's flats and shops annually under this new programme.

Today some 600,000 people live in the Board's housing. They make up from 25 to 30 percent of the population. Although a standard flat normally becomes available to an applicant within a week, no less than 13,000 families constantly fill the waiting list. Meanwhile, in the crowded city, the Board concentrates on rebuilding two major areas known as Precinct North One, N–1, and Precinct South One, S–1.

At S–1, scrapers and tractors slice sections of the northern and western side of Pearl's Hill, where a reservoir stands in the centre of the city. From new surfaces a chain of multi-storey buildings rises. It stretches from Outram Road on the Western side of the hill to Havelock Road on the North-Eastern side. Only a few years ago, the century-old Outram Road Prison and numerous squatter huts stood on this ground.

Part of Toa Payoh New Town, left, one of the splendid new urban communities with every neighbourhood facility, including shops, markets, schools. Today some 600,000 people live in the Board's housing in and encircling the city. Tenants make up from 25 to 30 percent of the population.

Citizens of the future, above, take the view from the tenth floor and from a verandah that has potted orchids. In a community playground, the young people, below, show evidence of better urban housing.

East of Pearl's Hill, within the same 136-acre of S–1, a nine-storey block — of two- and three-room flats and 364 shops — replaces the old overcrowded huts and sheds known as the People's Park. Here the Board will demolish more slum huts and shophouses and build more blocks.

N–1, another major area in the Board's second five-year development plan, lies between the Kallang River mouth and the old Beach Road slightly north-east of the city. Board tenants now move into three blocks of 16-storey buildings containing 113 two-room flats, 28 three-room flats, 15 shops and a restaurant. Meanwhile,

Incentives to private sector to build new hotels, office blocks

contractors build a similar set of three blocks on an adjacent site and demolish another site for another set of three. The two $125 million urban renewal schemes — N–1 and S–1 — make up only two of the Board's 17 precincts due to be built on 1,700 acres within the city limits. These precincts now hold some 300,000 slum dwellers.

Between Pasir Panjang on the West Coast of the island and the city proper, Telok Blangah forms another area for further development into a high-density tourist and residential town. The project covers about 1,000 acres of land, including 90 acres now forming part of Gillman Barracks. This area will eventually provide room for 100,000 people. Development of this third satellite town supports the idea of concentrated development along the whole southern coastline of the island. Such a town will act as a "buffer" between the commercial centre of the city and the manufacturing centre of Jurong.

The full success of urban renewal depends upon a substantial participation by the private sector which can build high quality buildings. Government, therefore, introduces incentive measures such as reducing property tax to 12 percent a year for 20 years for approved projects such as hotels, office buildings and luxury flats in designated areas. Government also plans to release more State lands for private developers. This includes 14 strategic sites suitable for a wide range of projects — a few of which will form the Golden Mile.

Meanwhile, concrete mixers continue to churn to supply barrels of concrete for more buildings. Ironsmiths drill into metal or concrete beams and pillars. Carpenters finish the woodwork. Foremen shout instructions to workers as they build and build and build. A completely new Singapore rises to replace the congested slums.

Part of Queenstown, left, the first of Singapore's satellite towns, which has won praise for its planning and development. Section of the Blair Plain development, right, undertaken by the Board for the Port of Singapore Authority's programme to house its employees. It is an urban renewal project.

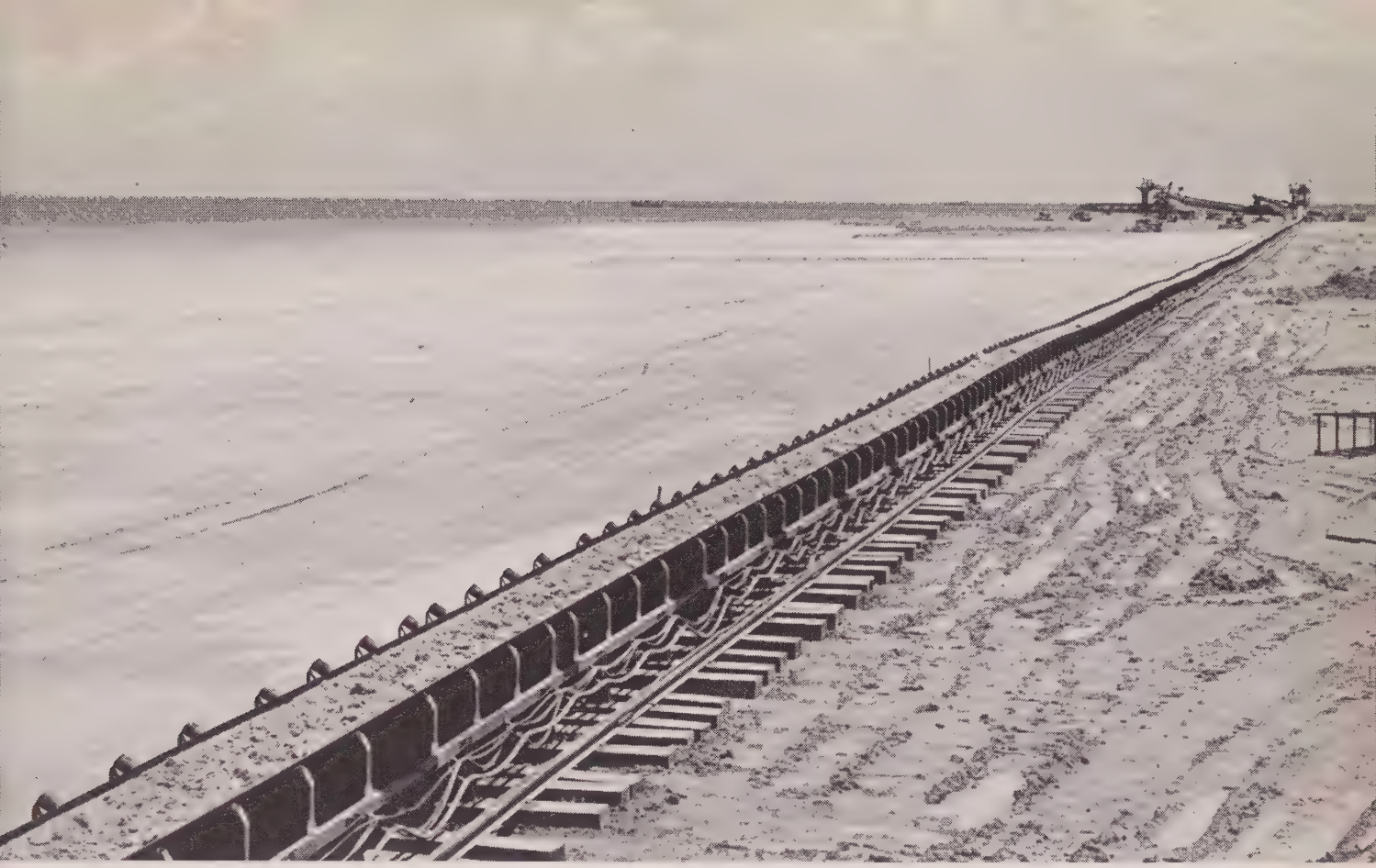
12 Land to Grow On

SINGAPORE island continues to grow in area — as it has done almost since Raffles turned a little Malay village into a trading post. Development planners cut down and move hills to fill shallow water and low-lying ground. They flatten rolling hills and reshape the island to provide more land for man to live and work on.

At Bedok on the eastern side of the island, huge mechanical excavators dig. Giant automatic conveyors then carry the earth to the coast and drop it into a huge spreading machine. It distributes the earth along the edge of the East Coast from Bedok to Tanjong Rhu. A tractor with a bulldozer pushes the earth into the sea. As the earth accumulates, rollers press it to form level ground for development.

The island grows 120 feet a week in the direction of the city on the southern coast. Within the next two or three years, the island will be two square miles larger — 226 square miles — than in the past three years — 224 square miles. On this new land from the sea, a super highway will run from Bedok to the heart of the city to shuttle large numbers of workers to and from their homes and places of work in the city. Buildings will also rise to help house the growing population and promote trade.

At Toa Payoh — a fast-developing new town — mechanical scrapers also cut down hills for some five million tons of earth. Tractor buckets load it into a fleet of heavy-duty trucks. These roar down dusty roads for one and a half miles to the coast and fill 400 acres of swamp land at Kallang Basin near the city. This new land together with 600 acres of built-up areas surrounding it provides an ideal location for a new labour-intensive industrial development.



Government proposes to use two-thirds of the reclaimed land for labour-intensive industries and one-third for public housing. 1,000 truck loads have been rumbling down from Toa Payoh with 4,000 tons of earth a day for the past four years and soon the swamp will be filled.

At the East Lagoon in the Port of Singapore Authority area, workers push earth over the coastline to reclaim 50 acres more land to provide stuffing and unstuffing areas for container and truck parking areas. This reclaimed land will enable the port to use the most modern method of shipping — containerization.

Meanwhile, workers are carrying out reclamation work at Pasir Panjang along the West Coast while the Government is planning other development schemes. Off-shore, Shell main island — Pulau Bukom — will be physically joined to a smaller island to provide further facilities for the growing refinery and blending complex — one of Singapore's largest export earners.

Giant earthmoving equipment digs, and spreads soil for the reclamation of the island's foreshore at Bedok in one of Singapore's several big land projects.

13 Schools to Meet

IN educating future citizens, Singapore today stresses vocational and technical training. The rapid rate of industrial growth, resulting from diversification of the once purely entrepot trade, requires an increasing number of men with specific skills. Singapore has always relied on her human resources. This new need is even more demanding than previous challenges and the nation's educational facilities are being rationalized to fulfil the requirements for trained men and women.

The Ministry of Education aims at developing fully the potentialities of every child — physically, mentally and morally. In the schools of the Republic there are 518,000 students and 19,000 teachers. Singapore provides every child with at least 10 years of education from the age of six, irrespective of race, language, sex, wealth or status. It ensures equal opportunity for higher education among the Republic's multi-racial and multi-lingual people. It lays particular emphasis on technical and vocational education.

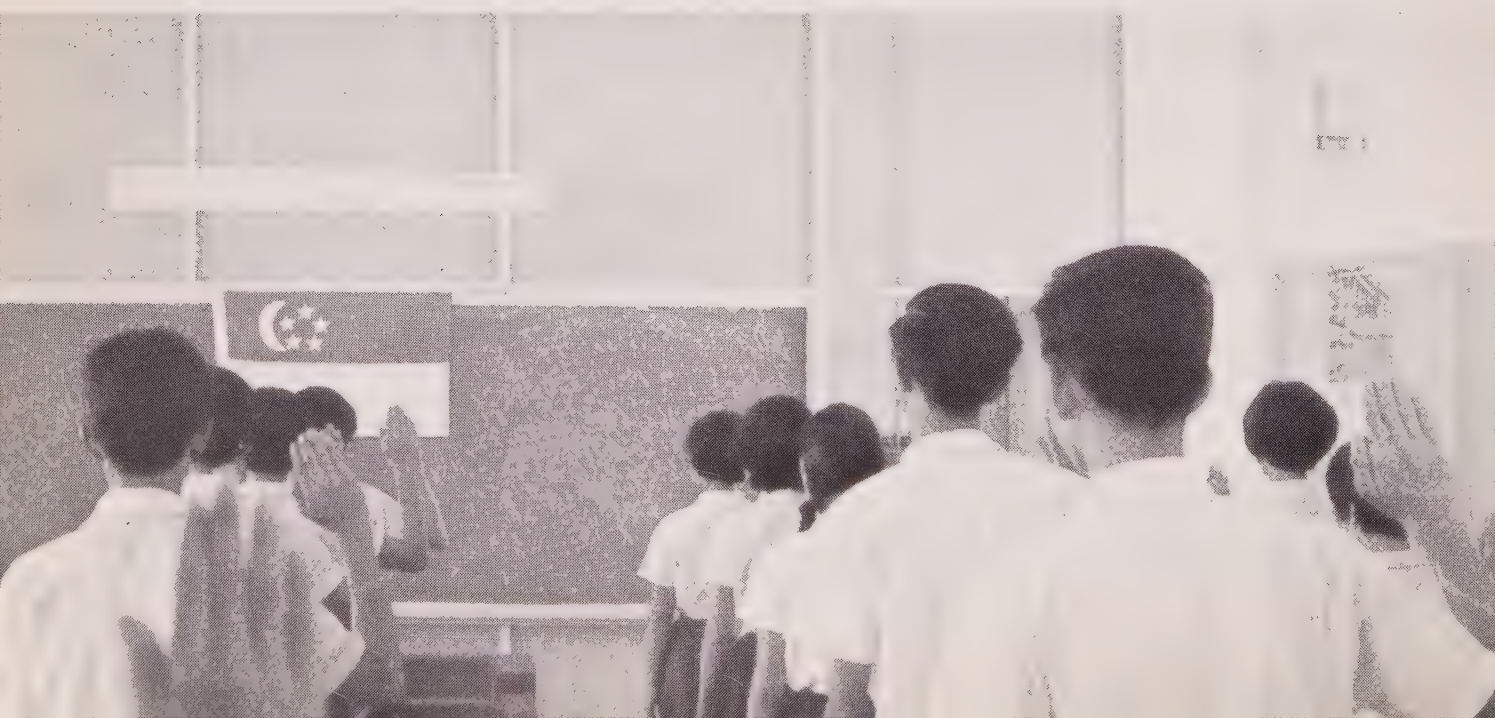
This Ministry annually spends between 25 percent and 30 percent of the national budget. About 16 percent of the total education expenditure is for capital development. It builds schools at the rate of one a month. After a crash building and teacher-training programme which provides a place for every child, the Ministry is now concentrating on improving the quality of education.

Primary education, universal and free but not compulsory for citizens, provides teaching of a first language which is the medium of instruction. A choice of a second language must be made during the first year. In secondary education, the curriculum begins to take on an academic, scientific, technical, vocational or commercial bias. Outside the schools, vocational institutes provide more intensive skilled craft training.

To emphasize the need to prepare students for a vocation or occupation, the then Deputy Prime Minister, Dr Toh Chin Chye, in a TV broadcast, stressed that there should be a radical change in the secondary education system. He said the Government had set up a Ministerial committee to study ways and means to expand vocational and technical education in secondary schools, and to supervise the industrial education of apprentices, who were already working in statutory bodies and private organizations.

"The reform in the secondary educational

"We, the citizens of Singapore, pledge ourselves as one united people, regardless of race, language or religion, to build a democratic society based on justice and equality so as to achieve happiness, prosperity and progress for our nation" — the pledge made daily.



New Needs

system must be phased over a period of years. But we must begin now if we are to see Singapore merge as a thriving industrial centre in the 1970's. And this requires of our parents and our students a basic change in attitudes, so that the emphasis will move from white-collar to blue-collar jobs, from messenger to artisan, from clerk to technician, from pure science to applied sciences and to technology," Dr Toh said.

He pointed out that, in Singapore, vocational education at upper secondary level was then provided in only one school, the Balestier Vocational Institute and an academic education with a technical bias was given in nine secondary technical schools. The secondary vocational classes I and II were not comparable as they were really continuation classes for those who did not qualify for the four-year secondary academic or technical schools. In contrast to what was found in Japan — three for every two — Singapore had seven students in the academic stream for every one student in the vocational or technical stream.

"This white-collar consciousness is the result of the political and social system of the past, which has influenced the value parents place on general education as means of cultivating the character and developing the potential of their children. A change of value is thus necessary before there is general acceptance of changes in our secondary school system. Education can no longer be regarded as an end in itself. With the pressure of large numbers of school-leavers looking for jobs, education must be regarded as a means towards increasing one's usefulness in society, and as a means for obtaining rewarding and satisfying employment," Dr Toh maintained.

He said the picture for Singapore was that in 1967 the output of technicians was 178, engineers and technologists, 52, and scientists, 365. This gave a ratio of one technician to 2·3 qualified engineers and scientists. "This position is clearly

A primary school building stands ten-storeys high in the heart of the city. Singapore builds some of the most modern school buildings in Asia. Average of one school building a month has been built recently.

Object of the system is to produce many young all-rounders

lop-sided and calls for review," Dr Toh pointed out. "We must increase the number of technicians to support the engineers and technologists and also expand the variety of fields in which they are trained." Singapore's 18,000 technical and vocational students in 1968 will increase to about 30,000 by 1971 as a result of Government's crash programme to promote technical and vocational education.

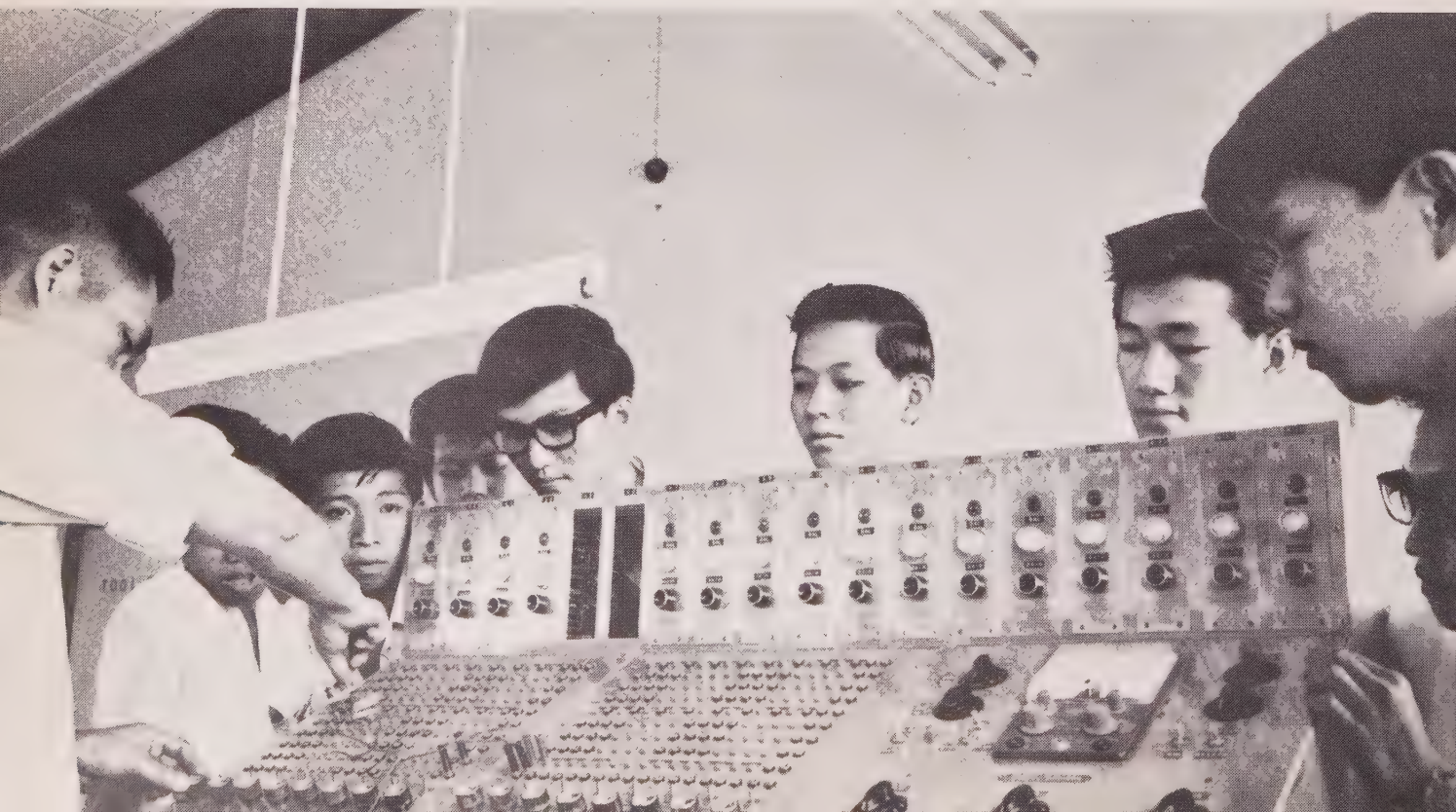
The Minister for Education, Mr Ong Pang Boon, said in Parliament recently an executive arm would take over all technical and vocational schools, vocational institutes, and co-ordinate technical courses at Ngee Ann College and the Polytechnic below degree or professional diploma level. It would also reorganize the curricula of technical and vocational schools to lay more emphasis on practical training. New types of training establisments, linked with existing training schemes — such as the Port of Singapore Authority's dockyard training scheme — would be created for those who had left formal schooling.

Starting with pre-university students, a gradual reversion to single session schools will also be implemented. Many schools now open for two shifts. The first junior college to cater exclusively for pre-university students will open in January 1969 with a single session. More than 1,200 students in arts, science and medical courses at pre-university I and II levels will find places here. It will have 22 English medium and 18 Chinese medium classes. Each class will have 30 students, and 660 students will find places in the English stream and 540 in Chinese stream.

The new college will supplement the existing pre-university classes in schools taking in roughly a seventh of the total pre-university enrolment. In 1967, 8,000 students studied in pre-university classes. The college will have 30 classrooms, 10 science laboratories, two lecture theatres, an audio-visual aids room, a library, a hall and a canteen. It will introduce new methods of teaching, including tutorials. This will set the pattern for three other junior colleges planned by the Ministry of Education to centralize the teaching of pre-university secondary schools.

All schools encourage every student to take part in sport and games of many kinds, so the

An instructor at the Singapore Vocational Institute shows students how a self-built computer works. More than 3,000 young citizens applied to study in the institute last year but only about 650 full-time and 350 part-time students found places. The courses offered prepare young men for entry into industry in the skilled trades or for up-grading apprentices and craftsmen. Staff include overseas experts.



students can develop strong and healthy bodies. Several student athletes and swimmers have won international competitions at the South-East Peninsula Games and the Asian Games. Schools also have army, sea, air and police cadet corps affiliated to the armed forces of the Republic, so they can learn to be loyal citizens and get along with others. These corps increase the number of established uniformed groups along with Boy Scouts, Girl Guides, Boys' Brigades, Red Cross units, Safely First units, and others. More than 8,000 pupils are in the cadet corps. Many more than ever before now apply to join the other uniformed organizations. Supporting the Ministry's policy of emphasizing sports and other recreational activities, the Public Services Commission gives preference to school-leavers with extra-curricular activities when selecting recruits for the civil service.

To learn to get along with others, many students also join integrated schools. These schools aim to bring students of different language streams and ethnic groups together. Citizens of Singapore meanwhile freely choose any one of the four official languages — Chinese (Mandarin), Tamil, Malay, English — as the medium of instruction for their children although Malay is the national language. Singapore provides equal opportunites and educational facilities for the four main language groups.

A Singapore student speaks at least two languages. One is the medium of instruction and one is a required second language chosen from one of the three other official languages. If neither of these languages is the national language, he learns Malay as his third language.

In the process of educating himself for a rugged society, the young Singaporean not only seeks to do well academically. He also gains a practical knowledge of vocational or technical work, keeps his body healthy and strong, seeks to become a loyal citizen, learns to be part of a team in sports and other group efforts, and often speaks more than two languages.

School children, above right, play a game of basketball at Mount Vernon Secondary School. Others, right, race among themselves. All schools in Singapore encourage students to take part in sport and games of many kinds so they can develop strong and healthy bodies. Several student athletes and swimmers have won international competitions at South-East Asia Peninsula Games and the Asian Games. Supporting the Ministry's policy of emphasising sports and other recreational activities, the Public Services Commission gives preference to school-leavers with extra-curricular activities when selecting recruits for civil service.

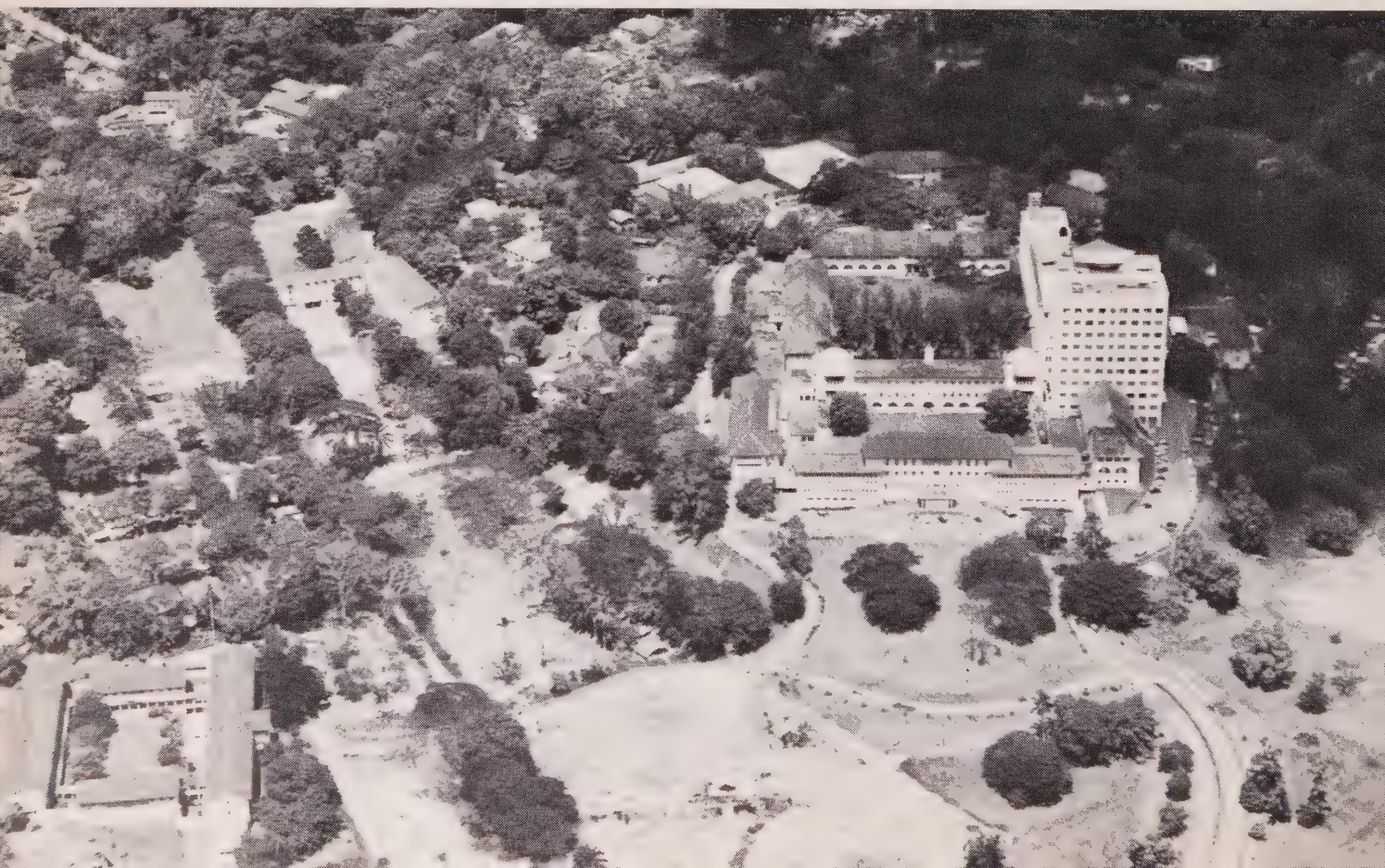
14 An Educated Nation

TO revamp the higher education system to suit new and changing economic and social conditions today and in the crucial years ahead, Dr Toh Chin Chye — politician and intellectual — moved out of his office as Deputy Prime Minister to assume the newly-created position of Minister for Science and Technology. At the same time he was appointed the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Singapore, the Republic's major higher institution of learning.

As Minister for Science and Technology, 46-year-old Dr Toh co-ordinates development of the University of Singapore, Nanyang University, the Polytechnic, and Ngee Ann College. Chairman of the People's Action Party since 1954, Dr Toh became Deputy Prime Minister in June 1959 when the party took office. He was then seconded from the University of Malaya/Singapore where he was Reader in Physiology. As Deputy Prime Minister he continued his research work and published four papers in the Journal of Physiology between 1960 and 1967.

His recent speeches to the University community reflect his views on the objectives and philosophy of higher education. Dr Toh believes the university must more fully realize its obligation to the Republic and its citizens. To him, Singapore's immediate objective must be to prepare young men and women to meet the challenges of the 1970's.

Because Singapore's economic growth in recent years has been founded mainly on construction, industrialization and commerce, Dr Toh believes that manpower training must therefore be aimed at satisfying the demands in these sectors. "Shipyards and factories are in desperate need of engineers particularly mechanical engineers. Obviously this imbalance must be corrected by expanding the facilities for

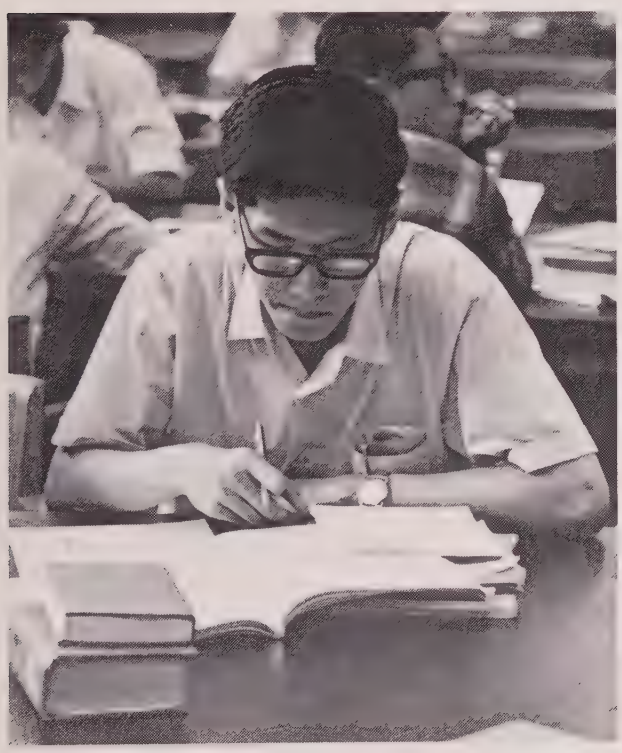


engineering education and diverting student enrolment in pure science to engineering," Dr Toh maintains. This step will be taken immediately to offset the shortage of professional engineers estimated for 1971 through 1973.

Dr Toh also believes in the need to revise the university curriculm in order to introduce a degree of liberal thinking for students studying for the profession. "I do not believe that medicine by itself is an all-embracing education. Neither do I believe the natural sciences are (nor is engineering). For example, the engineers need to be in contact with economists because technical projects are involved with cost-benefits analyses," he explains.

Dr Toh hopes that in the years to come the University will more and more expend its energies on developing post-graduate education and public service. Some members of the academic staff have already been seconded to serve in the

Dr Toh Chin Chye is Vice-Chancellor of the University of Singapore and Minister for Science and Technology. He believes that the immediate objective must be to prepare young men and women for the challenges of the 1970s. The campus of the University of Singapore, below left, is dominated by the Science Tower. Student in the library, below, and Graduation Day at National Theatre, below right.



Aim: Graduates able to innovate, dare to think and dare to do

Foreign Affairs Ministry and statutory bodies and to assist the Department of Extra-Mural Studies in organizing lectures and courses for the adult public.

In graduate work, Dr Toh wants those who are supervising research to exercise the minimum of supervision so that the graduate student exercises his initiative, does a lot of thinking and comprehends what he must undertake in order to achieve results. He warns the university community: "If you want Singapore to progress, we must have the capacity to innovate. We cannot always be imitators. I want people who come out from this University to be able to innovate, to dare to think, to dare to do. It is my hope that through postgraduate training we can inculcate these desirable qualities in our students.

"I want to collect brains in this University, forward-looking brains, people with progressive ideas. And it is my intention to develop centres so that such people can come to this University and work and at the same time perform a public service."

As the university enters a new phase of expansion, Dr Toh feels "it is our objective to plan for university development for the foreseeable next 20 years when student population will be be more than double what it is today." In 1968 more than 8,000 students applied for about 3,000 places in the University of Singapore, Nanyang University and the Polytechnic. One thousand one hundred places will be vacated by this year's graduates.

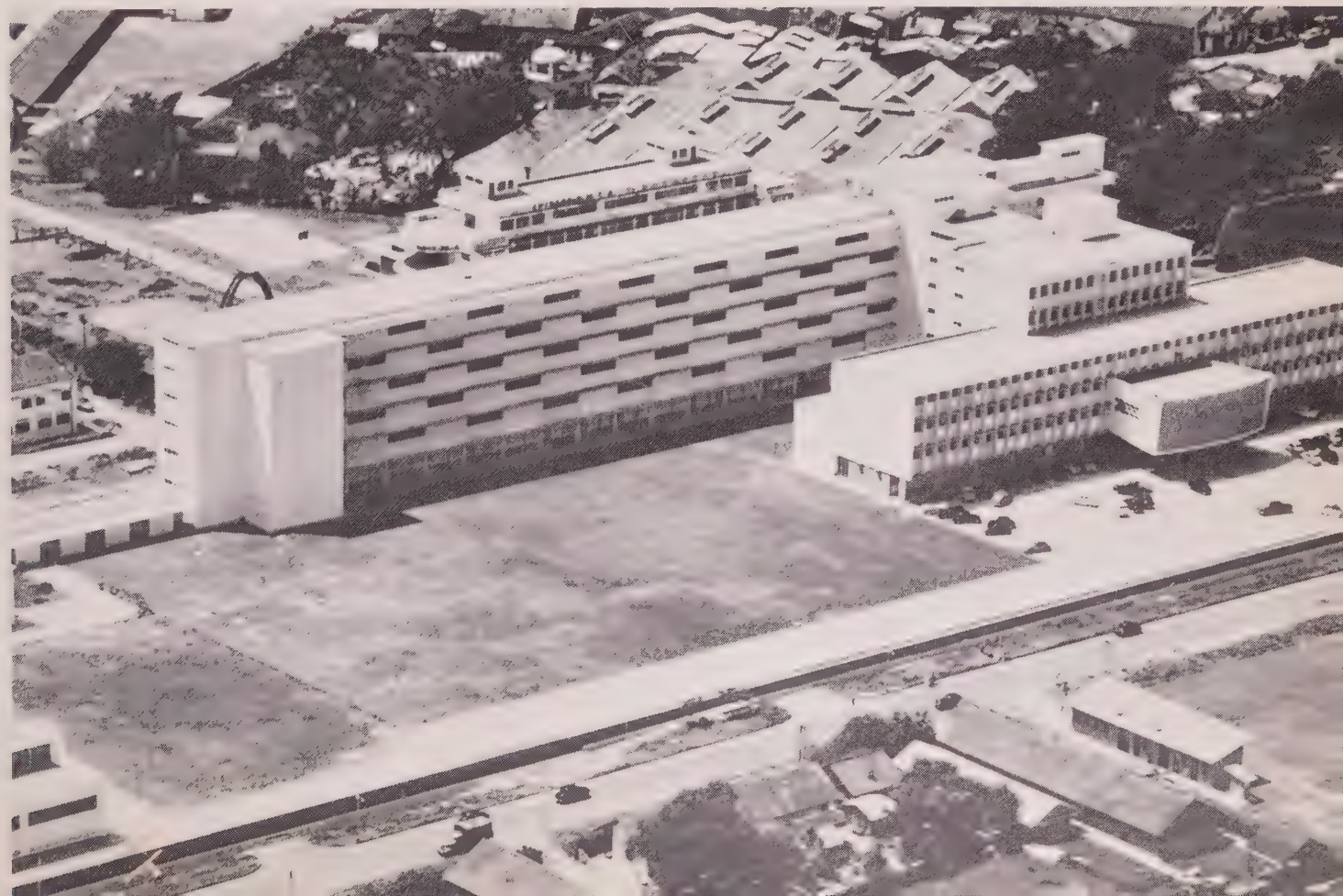
Singapore's current output of university graduates — 56 per 100,000 population — compares favourably for the 1961 figures of 63 per 100,000 population for Taiwan, 82 for Israel, 78 for Sweden and 165 for Japan, but

Nanyang University, below, where Chinese is the main medium of instruction. Its graduates are playing a new part in the life of the republic. The Polytechnic, below right, offers a wide variety of courses to students like those shown at right. Some of the Polytechnic's courses are being developed at the new Vocational Institute. Increasing stress is being laid on importance of vocational education.

this comparison is only meaningful if Singapore's economic growth matches that of these countries, according to Dr Toh. At present, Singapore's rate of economic growth can sustain this proportion of graduates.

Meanwhile, the demand on university facilities and campus space is increasing from other directions. Already the Government has approached the University to act as host for the Institute of South-East Asian Studies. The University has also been asked to host an Institute for Higher Education and Development to be sponsored by UNESCO. Dr Toh insists that so long as these many centres participate in undergraduate or post-graduate training they are relevant and do not impose an undue strain on university resources.

Singapore's concern in higher education as in other areas is nation-building. The Republic must cultivate its own experts and scholars, men and women dedicated to ideological and cultural values as well as its economic development. At the same time its geographic location places Singapore in the centre of South-East Asian educational interest. The challenges faced by institutions of higher learning are similar to those faced by the Republic as a whole, but the universities must call upon the specific skills to meet future needs.



15 Healthy

THE average Singaporean nowadays lives to be about 70, which is a high expectancy of life in this part of the world. Singaporeans are among the healthiest people in South-East Asia. They enjoy a standard of living unsurpassed in this region, except by the Japanese. They work hard, they eat well, and they can afford to have a well-run and efficient public health service.

Singapore spends more on health than any other item in the National Budget except for Education and Defence — 12 percent in 1968. Indeed, Singapore spends annually about $77 million on public health, including $45 million on hospital services. Another $151 million goes on education. It is in the schools of Singapore where the national drive for physical fitness begins.

Speaking in Parliament, the Prime Minister, Mr Lee Kuan Yew, declared that Singapore would not just maintain standards of public health and cleanliness. "We shall go further and make Singapore the cleanest and greenest city in South-East Asia." The Prime Minister said: "Our children will grow up in healthy and clean homes, with adequate ventilation and sunlight, electricity and modern sanitation. Many will go to kindergarten even before they begin primary school. All will have at least six years of primary, plus another two years of vocational training." The best will go on to the University and other tertiary institutions. "No other community in South-East Asia offers its people these standards."

To ensure that Singapore's youth will not be "softy-softy" in the words of the Prime Minister, 518,000 school children begin each day with toughening exercises and prepare for physical fitness tests as academic examinations. In building a new healthy generation, the emphasis on a balanced development of body

Patricia Chan, the international swimming champion, with fistfulls of medals, left, typifies the healthy generation that Singapore is developing. It is in the schools where the natural drive for physical fitness begins and is carried on into all spheres.

Generation

and mind contributes towards the moulding of "the rugged society."

Public health and physical fitness are important matters in any country, and especially is this true in a newly independent developing State which is still in the process of nation-building. "We have three advantages on our side for creating a physically rugged society," declared Inche Othman Wok, the Minister for Social Affairs. First is the youthfulness of the population — there are threequarters of a million teenagers in Singapore. Second, the high standard of the health services, clinics, hospitals and dental care; and third is the compact character of the State which makes all social and welfare and sporting activities and facilities easily accessible to all — playing fields and swimming pools, for example.

Inche Othman Wok said that to meet the economic challenge of the future, Singaporeans had to be physically fit (as well as technically trained for work), and have a greater capacity for endurance. He believes that a robust society can best be achieved through competitive and community sports. The Minister of Social Affairs is responsible for the encouragement of sports activities.

Throughout the Republic there are playing fields and sports halls, and recreation rooms, and in 1970 the National Stadium Complex will be ready for use. There will be an open stadium for field games, which will accommodate 50,000 spectators, and an indoor stadium for gynmastics, tables tennis, basketball, volley ball, sepak raga and badminton.

Because a large part of the population will soon be concentrated on Housing Board estates, more playing fields, swimming pools and gymnasiums will be built on these estates. Not only will these facilities help to maintain the public's general physical fitness, they will also help the multi-racial teenagers get to know one another better through community sports and games — an essential part of nation-building.

This national drive for physical fitness is as much a part of nation-building as it is the creation of a rugged society capable of facing the severe

Singapore has more than 5,000 nurses in 17 hospitals — 11 Government and six private. There are some 8,000 hospital beds. There are 57 Government maternal and child welfare centres. Nurses, like those shown below, train at schools in the Republic.

No other community in S.E. Asia offers people such high standards

tests which every Singaporean knows lies ahead. And Singapore is fortunate that it can afford, and has the talent to be able to organize, a highly effective health service to back up this drive.

In spite of crowded urban conditions — over 8,000 people per square-mile on a 244 square-mile island — Singapore enjoys a remarkable freedom from major infectious diseases such as plague, smallpox, yellow fever, and relapsing fever. Cholera is not endemic in Singapore and cases are rare over many years. Malaria is virtually non-existent, having been conquered for many years by the most efficient control methods. Singapore is one of the few great cities in Asia where one can safely drink water straight from the tap. It is one of the healthiest cities in all Asia.

Even tuberculosis — always a danger in crowded areas and prevalent in Singapore 10 years ago — threatens fewer lives as a result of mass X-ray campaigns and mass BCG vaccinations of newly-born babies and school-children. Leprosy also declines. Patients only use half of the 965 beds at Trafalgar Home, a leprosy hospital.

Vaccination against diphtheria reduced incidence to one quarter of its level a decade ago. Since anti-diphtheria vaccination was made compulsory in 1962, the number of yearly cases has fallen by one-half. Poliomyelitis has almost disappeared with the use of Sabin vaccine. Only three cases developed in 1967.

With effective control of infectious diseases the pattern has shifted to degenerative diseases. Public health services now devote greater attention to cancer and cardiovascular diseases and others that develop in old age. The building of the Institute of Medical Specialities jointly by the Government and the University of Singapore

The aerial view of the General Hospital, Outram Road, shows the extent of a great medical complex which includes the Faculty of Medicine of the University. There is a second general hospital and one of the world's largest maternity hospitals in Singapore.

stresses the attention given to work on the degenerative diseases. The Institute will cater for radiotheraphy, cardiac surgery, neurosurgery, renal diseases, dermatology and endocrinology.

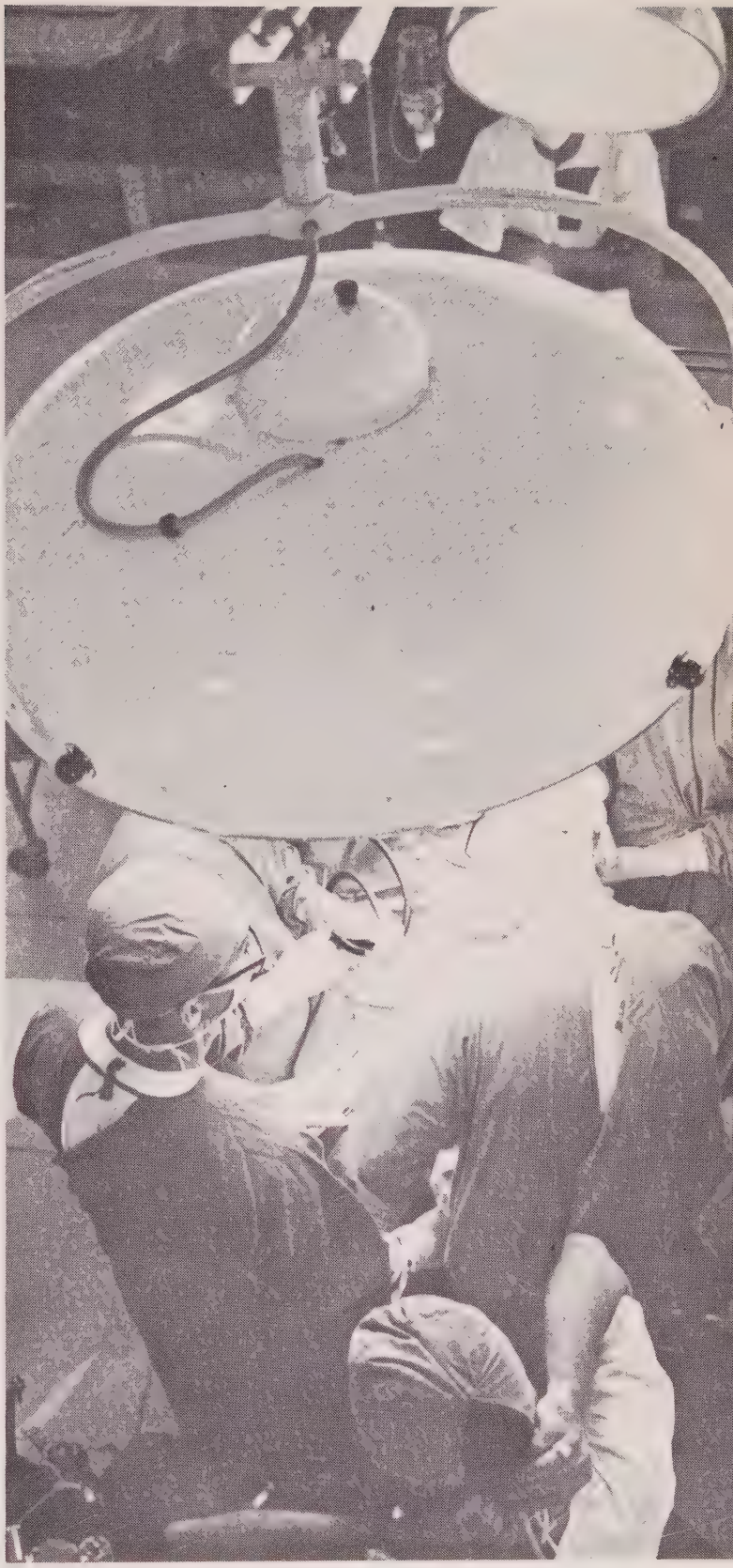
Tan Tock Seng's Hospital's thoracic surgical unit provides facilities for dealing with thoracic surgical problems and also for open-heart surgery which in the past had to be done overseas. A neurosurgical unit operates at the Thomson Road General Hospital — Singapore's second general hospital. This section will eventually seperate out as a neurosurgical unit in the Institute of Medical Specialities. An artficial kidney unit, opened in 1966, caters for the needs of patients suffering from renal diseases. The unit is equipped for transplanting kidneys. The establishment in 1966 of an eye bank at the Outram Road General Hospital enables eyes to be donated to the bank for use in corneal transplants.

Mothers choose to deliver their babies at Kandang Kerbau Maternity Hospital — once the largest by births in the world and now the largest and most modern in Asia — or at home using the Government's midwifery services. According to 1964 statistics of births in the Republic, Government institutions attended to 45,000 out of 60,000 births. Kandang Kerbau Maternity Hospital alone accounted for 70 percent or 40,000 births in Singapore.

In spite of the population explosion over the past century and a half, Singapore continues to keep its citizens healthy. To reduce the high birth rate — once 30 per 1,000 per year — the Singapore Family Planning and Population Board in 1965 launched its second intensive five-year family planning campaign to bring down the high rate to below 20 per thousand as found in advanced countries.

In the campaign's first two years, the Board exceeded its original targets by reaching 25,000 eligible married women in 1966 and 30,000 in 1967. The total live-births in Singapore dropped by nearly eight percent from 54,680 in 1966 to 50,442 in 1967. The crude birth rate went down 4·1 points from 29·9 per 1,000 of population in 1965 to 25·8 in 1967. The biggest annual drop was from 28.6 in 1966 to 25·8 in 1967.

Meanwhile, fewer babies died annually. The infant mortality rate of 26·2 per 1,000 of live births in 1965 dropped to 25·8 in 1966 and



In an operating theatre, right, of a Singapore hospital. The Republic has some of the most modern facilities in Asia — including those for cardiac, thoracic and neurosurgical work — to be further developed by the Institute for Medical Specialites.

More than 100 doctors graduate every year from medical school

24·9 in 1967. In 1965, 1,464 babies died, but only 1,410 died in 1966 and 1,255 in 1967. The general death rate per 1,000 of population also is declining. The 1965 rate of 5.5 remained the same in 1966, but decreased to 5·4 in 1967. Probably no other country equals this rate. In 1965, 10,263 people died, in 1966 10,444, in 1967 10,618. The annual natural increase rate per 1,000 dropped from 24.4 in 1965 to 23.1 in 1966 and 20.4 in 1967.

Seventeen hospitals — 11 Government and six private — provide about 8,000 beds. This gives a ratio of four beds to every thousand people. The Government hospitals provide about 7,000 beds and the private hospitals provide 800 beds. Approximately 30 outpatient dispensaries provide a general practitioner type of service. Some 65 dental clinics give a wide range of dental treatment including specialist treatment. Maternal and Child Health Centres — 57 of them — provide preventive and limited curative services concerning the health of the mother and children of the country. Government hospitals include those for infectious diseases, leprosy, maternity and gynaecology, psychiatry, tuberculosis and veneral diseases.

A total of 1,182 doctors this year attend to Singapore patients. Of these, 441 work for the Government, 69 for the University, 589 do private practice or work for private institutions, and 83 are housemen. One doctor serves 1,649 people. Some 366 dentists work in the Republic — one to every 5,327 people. More than 5,000 nurses look after the sick — one to every 363 people. Some 170 pharmacists prepare drugs — one to every 11,470 persons. Schools of the University of Singapore graduate more than 100 doctors and 30 dental surgeons annually. Singapore as a developing nation today receives more applications than it can provide jobs for doctors.

This is the combination: this national drive for physical fitness and a comprehensive and an expanding health service — which includes a regionally incomparable street cleansing and rubbish disposal service — Singapore needs, and has, to ensure survival and prosperity.

The drive for physical fitness and leadership training takes many forms. One of these is the Outward Bound School system. Singapore has its own school at Pulau Ubin, an island off its east coast.

16 Switch to Industry

THE population in Singapore grows so rapidly—200 to two million over a century and a half — that the city-state needs to create new jobs. Between 1947 and 1957 population increased on the average by 4.3 percent annually. Between 1957 and 1966 the average annual rate of increase dropped slighted to 3.3 percent due to family planning campaigns and immigration control. Nevertheless, the population continues to increase.

Today some 60,000 persons are already looking for jobs. When Britain withdraws its armed forces from Singapore Bases, another 24,000 people will have to search for jobs. Every year, 20,000 school-leavers will also seek jobs. More employment opportunities than ever before must therefore be created rapidly to ease this situation.

Added to this problem, Singapore needs to earn foreign currency to pay for imports of agricultural and raw materials. In the past, entrepot trade mainly earned foreign currency, but its present rate of growth is insufficient to maintain or increase the per capita income. Entrepot trade alone is not able to provide sufficient employment opportunities for the growing number of unemployed citizens.

To help earn foreign currency and absorb

A 66 KV sub-station at Pasir Panjang 'B' Power Station, above, and three other 66 KV sub-stations in Jurong supply the industrial estate with power. With the increased demand by industry, another power station is being developed in the Jurong factory area and will eventually supply 480 megawatts.

An entrepot builds factories to help in creating new jobs

part of its unemployed citizens, Singapore is switching to industry. Selling locally, Singapore industries help to decrease the importation of end products and thus decrease the outflow of foreign exchange. When exported, Singapore-made products help to earn foreign exchange. Industrial development should introduce at least 15,000 new jobs annually.

In 1961, the Government launched an intensive industrialization programme and set up the Economic Development Board (EDB) — a statutory body — to implement it. Singapore welcomes foreign investors. Here they organize their business freely within the provisions of the law, either as wholly-owned foreign subsidiaries or as joint-ventures with local investors.

The EDB advises investors, prepares feasibility studies and market surveys, and processes applications from companies for pioneer status. Pioneer status is granted to industries which manufacture goods not produced in Singapore or goods in insufficient quantities for local consumption or goods produced for export. Depending on the size of their capital investment, pioneer industries in Singapore are exempted from company income tax up to five years from the date they start commercial production.

The EDB through its various technical units continues to provide a wide range of technical consultant services. These include management and technical training, evaluation of industrial equipment and introduction of modern industrial techniques and quality control.

Having developed industrial estates and provided factory sites and buildings, industrial water, power, sewerage, rail, road and bulk-handling facilities, the EDB handed these responsibilities to the Jurong Town Corporation. This new corporation was established this year to implement efficiently these responsibilities which have increased substantially in recent years.

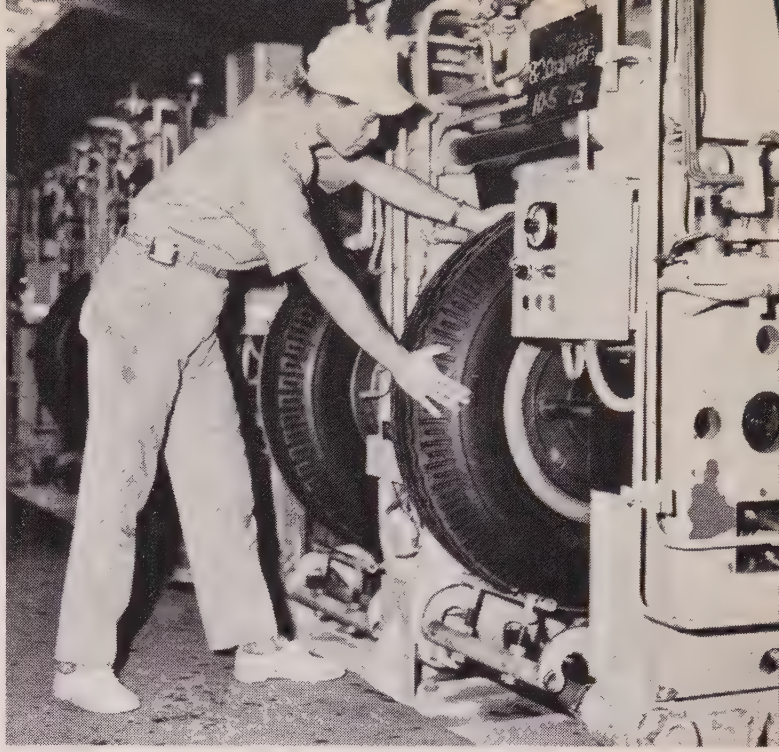
After only a few years of intensive development, industries are catching up with entrepot trade and Singapore is well on its way to industrialization. The EDB reports that industries in 1960 accounted for 10 percent of the gross domestic product — $200 million of the total $2,100 million in that year. Industries in 1966 accounted for 15 percent of the GDP — about $480 million of the estimated $3,200 million. Between 1960 and 1966, the average industrial output increased by 20 percent annually while the GDP grew at an average annual rate of about nine percent in the same period.

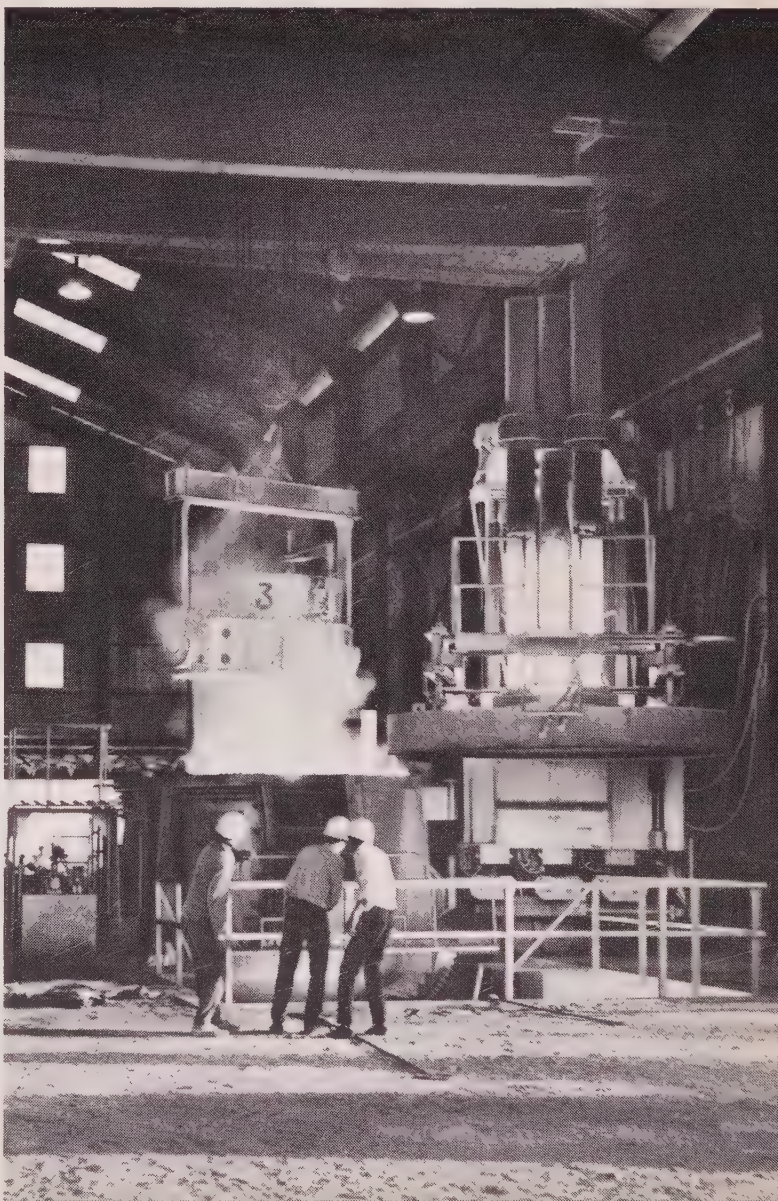
The EDB also reports that in 1966 pioneer firms as a whole exported about 30 percent of their total sales. In 1967 exports accounted for an estimated 40 percent of the total sales. The pioneer textile industries exported about 80 percent of their output in 1967 and the pioneer wood industries exported about 75 percent of their total output while the pioneer metal and engineering industries exported about 50 percent of their total output. These exports were made at a time when export incentives had not been made fully effective.

Within new industries in Singapore's largest industrial estate — Jurong — the petroleum and related industries in 1967 accounted for about one-third the total value. This newly-started petroleum industry now accounts for about one-tenth of the total contribution of industries to the GDP. Meanwhile, the metals and engineering industrial group offers the greatest potential in terms of employment as well as earnings. In 1967 it accounted for about one-quarter of the total value of all pioneer and other Jurong industries.

At the end of 1967, the number of established pioneer factories reached 223. Of these 180 were manufacturing goods. Others were beginning production. The existing pioneer firms commit $393.7 million of the total $417 million in fixed assets for new industries. When these 223 pioneer factories operate fully, they will provide about 30,000 jobs. Meanwhile, 100 more factories are in various stages of being established.

Apart from Jurong, which offers 17,000 acres of industrial sites, more than eight smaller industrial estates dot various parts of the island providing room for more metal engineering and electronics, shipbuilding and marine engineering, chemical, timber and food processing industries. More estates are being planned.





A car assembly plant, left, a tyre manufacturer, above right and an iron and steel mill, right, have helped to create many new jobs for young people leaving the schools. The Economic Development Board figures show that factories now operating employ more than 9,000 workers. When in full production these industries will give jobs to about 15,000. Singapore and overseas investors are engaged in joint ventures in the Jurong industrial complex, manufacturing goods for the republic and for export. Industry is supplementing the valuable entrepot trade which has been the mainstay for many years. Singapore is on the way to becoming the major industrial state in South-East Asia. This it must achieve through the skills of its principal resource — people.

17 Dream to Reality

FROM 17,000 acres of secondary jungle, mangrove swamps, prawn ponds and decaying vegetation, Singapore is creating one of South-East Asia's greatest industrial showpieces. It names this new industrial area on the South-West corner of the island the Jurong Industrial Estate.

Started in 1961, it now serves more than 100 new industries with about 11,000 workers, producing goods ranging from safety matches to ships. Meanwhile, some 64 factories are rising, and new factories are being opened to produce consumer goods, materials, machines and equipment.

Already, factories are turning out products such as chewing gum, animal feedmix, sweetened condensed milk, finished or knitted goods of all

types, synthetic fishing net and twine, plywood and veneer, paper and plastic bags and paints. Others include petroleum and petroleum products, cement, detergents, pharmaceutical preparations and ointments, metal louvres, steel tubes, steel furniture, refrigerators, room air-conditioners, electrical motors, fibreglass products, electrical fans, rice cookers, freezers, washing machines and railway sleepers.

This industrial estate develops rapidly because Singapore's traditional source of income — entrepot trade — can no longer solely support a rapidly increasing number of young citizens. In 150 years, the population multiplied from a few villagers to two million.

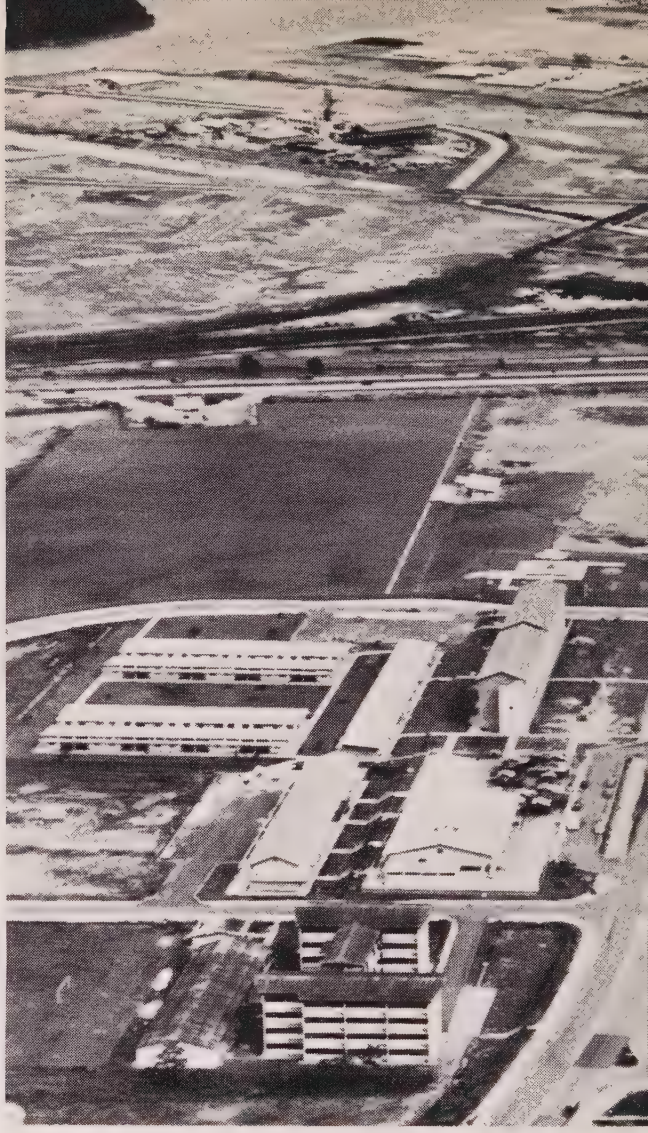
A United Nations Industrial Survey team in 1961 strongly urged Singapore to launch a "crash" industrialization programme so the industrial sector can provide at least 10,000 jobs yearly. The Finance Minister, Dr. Goh Keng Swee, recommended Jurong as Singapore's main industrial centre. Jurong was an ideal site because of its size. Jurong was also undeveloped, so it presented no resettlement problem. Jurong also provided sufficient room for the development of a port to serve the industries in the estate. It was relatively close to the main port of Singapore and the main tanker routes between the Persian Gulf and the Far East.

To help launch the estate, Singapore's agency for the promotion of industrial development — the Economic Development Board — prepared and provided the essential facilities: power, water, sewerage, road, rail, housing, wharf facilities and factory buildings. The Board rents out or sells ready-made and fully-serviced factory buildings ranging from 9,360 square feet to 35,000 square feet in covered floor area. The Board gives loans of up to five years for as much as 50 percent of the value of fixed assets of new industries.

Jurong now runs a five-berth 3,000-foot, deep-water wharf and another coastal and lighter wharf. Transit sheds, open storage space, navigation aids, special cranes and an overhead

A joint venture between the EDB and a Japanese firm is now building a drydock at Jurong, left. This will eventually accommodate 200,000-ton tankers plying between the oil-rich Persian Gulf and industrial countries such as Japan, Australia, and America. Jurong operates a 3,000-foot deep-water wharf with five berths and a 1,260-foot coastal and lighter wharf, right. Facilities include transit sheds, open storage space, navigation aids, special cranes and an overhead conveyor belt system for bulk handling of cargo.

National and overseas industrialists join forces in Jurong area



conveyor belt system for bulk handling of cargo all serve the Jurong wharves. A 12-mile railway line links Jurong with the main Singapore-West Malaysia network. A 25-mile modern metalled road system also connects Jurong with the main port of Singapore and the city.

With the help of the Housing and Development Board, the Economic Development Board builds 4,600 units of low-cost housing for industrial workers at Jurong. The housing provides single-room, double-room and three-room flats. Meanwhile, it plans to build another 1,400 units.

Jurong now receives its fresh water through a new 48-inch diameter water main from Johore — Singapore's main source of water supply. Ten million gallons of high quality water flow into Jurong daily to serve the industries. The Economic Development Board plans to double this quantity. Jurong now receives power from a 66KV substation at Pasir Panjang and three 66KV substations at Jurong itself. Later it will also receive power from a 66KV substation at Woodlands.

Local entrepreneurs and industrial concerns from overseas countries jointly venture into most of Jurong's industries. Total investment in fixed assets in all these firms amount to over $300 million. When all existing factories in Jurong operate fully, they will employ no less than 20,000 workers. The overseas investors originate from Malaysia, Japan, Formosa, Hong Kong, the Philippines, the United Kingdom, the United States, Australia and Europe. The Economic Development Board welcomes investments from all countries.

Meanwhile, the Jurong Town Corporation has taken over all estate responsibilities from the Economic Development Board. These include the provision of facilities for the management of industrial estates, sites and flatted factories in Singapore. The Corporation will also provide amenities for the advancement of the well-being of the people living in such estates and sites.

Jurong Industrial Estate, Tanglin Halt, Redhill, Tiong Bahru, Kallang Basin, Kallang Park and Kranji are among the estates transferred to the Corporation from the Economic Development Board.

Singapore's Minister for Finance, Dr. Goh Keng Swee, is the man who started the Jurong story. Seven years ago he courageously invested $100 million of public money to develop the Jurong swamp lands — at a great but calculated risk. His deep knowledge of economic affairs and his strong conviction sustained him. He has watched a dream coming true.

The merchants and entrepreneurs of Singapore now realize they must also become industrialists to survive. In addition, foreign investors are entering Singapore in great numbers to venture into one of Far East's most promising industrial areas. Where there were swamps only a few years ago factories now manufacture goods for the new nation as well as for export.

After spending $130 million since 1961, Singapore has now earmarked another $159 million for further development of Jurong. When

completed, the modern industrial town with half a million people will exemplify the achievements and abilities of Singaporeans with the co-operation and assistance of world industrialists.

The Jurong Town Corporation manages 4,600 units of low-cost housing, foreground above, for industrial workers at Jurong. Within the industrial estate, the housing provides single-, and three-room units. Another 1,400 units will be built. The housing estate also provides all amenities. Facilities include a regular bus service, a primary school, two markets, several banks and clinics, a community centre, and a children's playground. More than 100 shops have started business. Right, Singapore-made pipes awaiting shipment are neatly arranged in open storage space in front of a feedmill. Items produced in Jurong range from nylon socks to ships. Others are mosquito incense coils, welded wire mesh, all types of cables, pencils, ballpoint pens, and metal louvres. Annual exports amount to more than $3,000 million.

18 Citizen Soldiers

WHY should a small city-state like the Republic of Singapore, the tiniest sovereign State in all Asia, bother to have a defence force? How can it resist aggression? Mr Lee Kuan Yew answered those questions in his 1968 New Year Message. Singapore would not stand alone. But Singapore must, he said, always have adequate land, sea and air defence capacity, so that, in combination with Commonwealth partners with an interest in the security of the region, "and with such cover from sophisticated weapons as the British and others can give us," Singapore could ward off any sudden and sneak attack.

Greedy, larger fish must never be tempted to try to swallow a defenceless morsel. That has been the burden of the Prime Minister's constant warning. "We must," he said, "always have enough strength of our own to hold out until larger forces arrive." But the cost must be kept down to the very minimum: the most efficient way must be found to use Singapore's

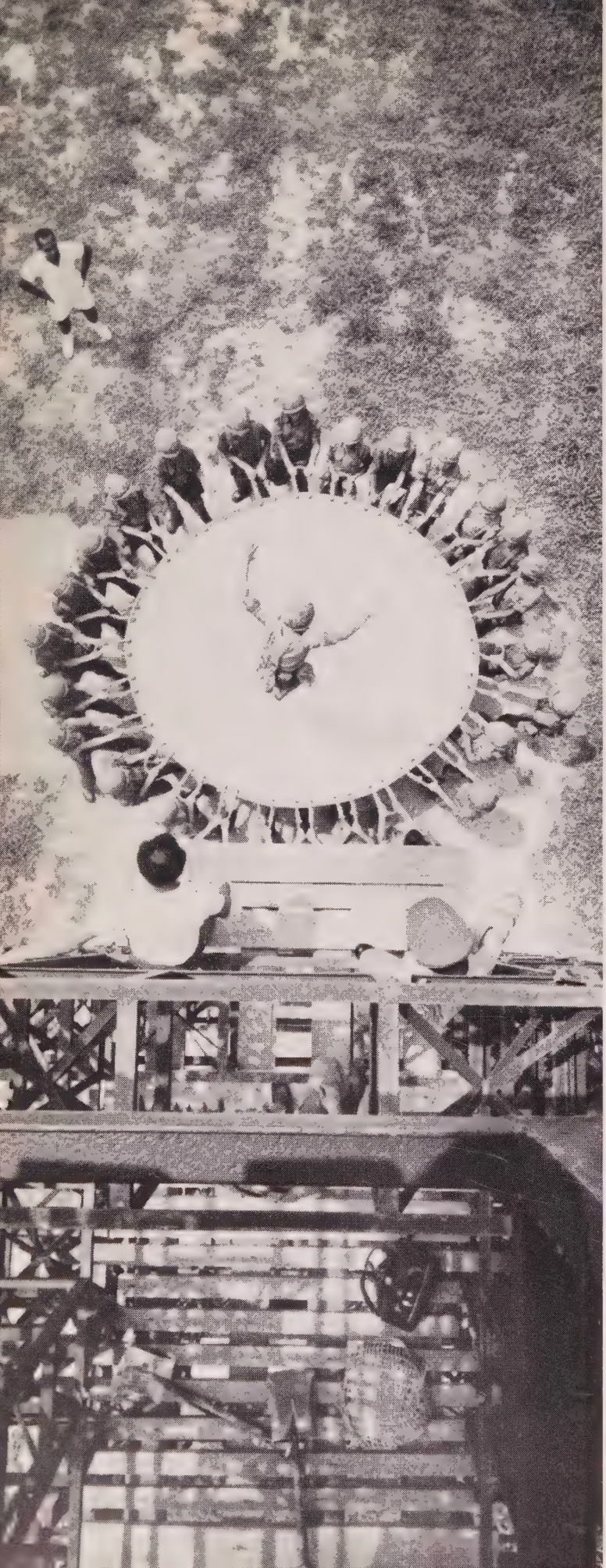
human resources. That was why National Service was introduced.

Singapore has a small Regular Army. But, eventually, with National Service, every fit man and every fit woman in the 18 to 45 age group in the Republic will be trained and skilled in the techniques of modern weaponry. "Two million people," declared Mr Lee Kuan Yew, "highly educated, trained and skilled, can constitute a substantial force by any standards in South-East Asia."

Thus, in due course, the Republic of Singapore will have a "citizens' army" — capable and trained to defend their homeland — of about 150,000 men and women. And they will not be an unproductive burden on the nation's economy. On the contrary. After serving two years in the Army, the Vigilante Corps, the Special Constabulary, or in some other national organization, they will return, fitter and stronger, to gainful employment, and continue to build up the nation's economic and industrial sinews.

But at any time, and all the time, they will be ready, the radar screens manned, the coast

Soldiers of a multi-racial army, left, on parade at the Singapore Armed Forces Training Institute (SAFTI). Here are trained young officers and NCOs for a new type of citizen force — National Servicemen linked with a compact, highly-professional corps of regulars — men and women of many races. A mortar team, below, on field exercises at SAFTI. The republic's forces have the most modern weapons.



All are Singaporeans here, not members of many racial groups

patrolled. " A tough and hard-headed people who created their own prosperity will not allow all that we have inherited from our forbears under British administration, and the massive factory and housing complexes we ourselves have built, to be destroyed by some piratical attack," the Prime Minister said.

As a contribution to a five-nation air defence system with Malaysia, Australia, New Zealand, and Britain, covering Singapore and the Malayan Peninsula, Singapore in July 1968 bought 20 Hawker Hunter Jets and 16 BAC jet trainers. Pilots and crew train in Singapore and in the United Kingdom.

The intensive building up of Singapore's defences began in 1965, when Singapore became a sovereign State and solely responsible, in consequence, for the manner of its own security. This was stepped up in 1968 after the British announcement of their military withdrawal from East of Suez by 1971.

Singapore's Sandhurst, the Armed Forces Training Institute, was established in 1966. And in July 1967, the first 114 officer cadets received their commissions. The first batch of highly-trained artillery officers graduated in January, 1968. At a commissioning ceremony, the Prime Minister spoke of the Government's intention to set up an air force training school. And later, he added, another school will be established to enable recruits to master the techniques of naval operations. Later, it was announced that the Government had ordered a fleet of fast patrol vessels, all suitably armed with modern weapons.

"What we lack in quantity we make up for in quality," said the Prime Minister. "The weaponry of the technological age puts a premium on the high standards of education,

High standards of physical fitness as well as real professional skills are emphasized at SAFTI. A trainee, left, jumps from a tower to the canvas held by his comrades below, an exercise testing nerves and instilling confidence in those selected to lead.

particularly in the sciences, for the effective and efficient use of modern gadgetry. Fortunately, high intelligence and diligent application have been our forte. But healthy physical attributes and quick responses are also required. Hence the emphasis on extra-mural activities in our schools to rear a robust generation."

The Singapore Armed Forces consist of the Army, the Police, both Regular and Volunteer (about 7,000 men and women altogether), the Naval Volunteers, and the nucleus of an air force. There are also four types of Cadet Corps for youth in schools — Army, Sea, Air and Police, in all about 13,000 boys and girls. In addition, there is the Vigilante Corps, a volunteer organization with some 12,000 members from all walks of life. They receive systematic drilling and training. Members are deployed on patrol duties at least five times a month.

The Singapore Army has two regular infantry battalions and supporting arms. The Army is equipped with the most modern weapons. In addition to the Regular units there are four battalions of National Servicemen, and the People's Defence Force. This has its origins in the Singapore Volunteer Corps, the oldest volunteer corps in the Commonwealth. It dates back to 1854. Cabinet Ministers and hawkers are members of the People's Defence Force. Though essentially a militarily trained force, the popular PDF is often active in various community activities.

The Naval Volunteer Force is made up of volunteers, practically all of whom have served in operational ships and patrol craft employed in the seaward defence of Singapore. Emphasis is laid on training officers and ratings in seamanship, navigation, naval communications, gunnery, and technical training in engineering and electronics.

From this review of Singapore's defence potential, friends of Singapore have not the slightest doubt that, long before December 31, 1971, the Republic will indeed have a defence capacity and capability sufficient to make the Republic a dependable partner in any defence arrangement that may be made with Commonwealth friends.

This is important. And so, too, is the ideal which the citizen-soldiers are defending: the harmonious multi-racial society. National Servicemen especially get more out of their tough training than physical fitness, more than instruction in the use of modern weapons. Basic education is given for those without formal education. And those with the right apptitude learn technical skills. But, in addition to all that, Singapore's citizen-soldiers are also taught new values: discipline, good manners, confidence, group and community interests, racial tolerance.

For in the Army, and in the Police, and in the other organizations, all are Singaporeans, not members of different racial groups. Some officers are Chinese, commanding Malays, Indians and others. Others are Indians, Eurasians, Malays, commanding Chinese soldiers. "With us", declared the Prime Minister, "this is an article of faith." For what the soldiers of the Republic are protecting is a multi-racial Singapore.

And while they are protecting, they are also nation-building, prepairing themselves to be better citizens, "harder and more effective digits in a modern and progressive society."

Trainees, below, charge in battle formation on a course at SAFTI. Young men like these are helping to carry on the proud traditions of the Singapore Volunteer Corps, which was founded in 1854, fought in the Pacific War and was the oldest force of its kind in the Commonwealth.

19

The Multi-

SINGAPORE is a multi-racial society, an open society, tolerant of many languages, many cultures, many religions. "We have," the Prime Minister told Parliament in 1965, soon after the Republic's separation from Malaysia, "a vested interest in multi-racialism and the secular state, for the antithesis of multi-racialism and the antithesis of secularism holds perils of enormous magnitude not just for the people living here in South-East Asia, but dangers of involvement by bigger powers who see in such a conflict fertile ground for exploitation of either the ideological or other power interests." That is still true, and it will always be true.

Malay is Singapore's national language, though only seven percent of the population are Malays. There are three other official languages, and a parent may decide whether his son or his daughter will be educated in Malay, or Tamil, Mandarin or English. Children are encouraged to become trilingual.

Men and women may worship freely at temple, mosque, church, or synagogue. Newspapers and magazines, and books, are printed in different languages. Radio and television programmes are multi-lingual.

On Aug. 9, 1965, on the Republic of Singapore's first National Day, the Prime Minister declared: "We are going to have a multi-racial nation. This is not a Malay nation, not a Chinese nation, not an Indian nation..We unite regardless of race, language religion or culture".

In due course a committee of eminent persons was appointed to draw up a draft Constitution which would contain special safeguards for minority groups: this would put

racial Society

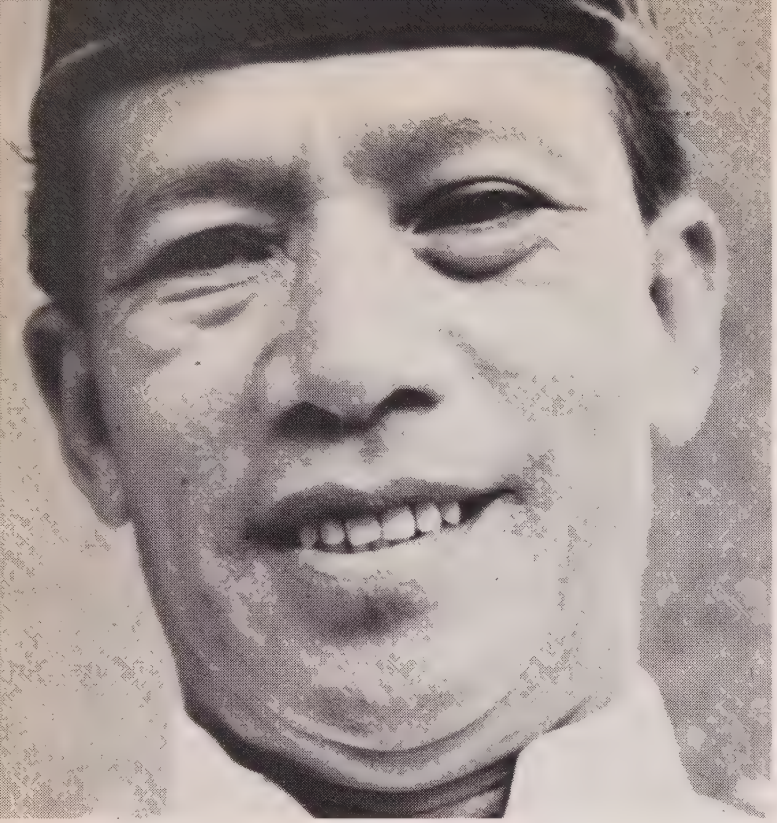
into formal terms the conditions which already obtained in the Republic. This was expected to become law in 1968.

When Singapore became a sovereign State, the Prime Minister spoke of the "manoeuvrability and a flexibility" which, he said, ensured the Republic's survival. "The question is: how well can we survive?." Mr Lee Kuan Yew said that what is required is "a rugged, resolute, highly trained, highly disciplined community. You create such a community and you will survive and prosper here for a thousand years.

On another occasion, Mr Lee Kuan Yew explained why Singapore must have a close-knit society. Singapore's position in South-East Asia, he said, was unique because "we have been given the right to govern ourselves although most of us in Singapore are either immigrants or children of immigrants." To survive as a distinct and independent nation in turbulent South-East Asia "our people must be highly organized at all levels to strengthen our position." That was why a close-knit society was essential "to be able to withstand any eventualities".

Mr Lee Kuan Yew conceded that Singaporeans had no inbuilt reflexes: loyalty, patriotism, history, tradition. These would be developed with nation-building. At present, most of the population still had difficulty in identifying the future of the individual with the future of the community. All this was in the process of rapid change: already in the schools boys and girls were thinking of themselves not as children of migrants from China, or India, Ceylon or Europe, Indonesia or elsewhere, but as Singaporeans with loyalty to nowhere else except their birthplace — Singapore. And, already possessed of loyalty

Singaporeans come from migrant stock of many races — from the Malay Archipelago, from China, from India, from Ceylon, from many other parts of Asia and from Europe. 'We are going to have a multi-racial nation' says the Prime Minister. 'This is not a Malay nation, not a Chinese nation, not an Indian nation . . . We unite regardless of race, language, religion or culture...'This is the basis for the rugged society.'



Intermingling are respect and tolerance for each other's ways

and patriotism, they would, in due course, make the history and the tradition. They would make their contribution.

This is the theme, the intent, behind all activities in community centres (there are more than 180 of them in the island), and on the playing fields as well as in the classrooms. Games are played between competitors and teams representing Singaporeans, not communal groups as in the past. There is still a place, of course, for Indian plays and films and songs, just as there is for Chinese and Malay dramas, and music and dances, but there is an emphasis now upon the fact that these are enjoyed by Singaporeans, not by racial groups.

Just as a Malay may enjoy using chopsticks to eat Chinese food, so many a Chinese citizen savours a rich Indian curry, or Malay satay. Nation-building in Singapore does not demand assimilation, but intermingling, intergration, respect and tolerance for each other.

Mr Lee Kuan Yew is convinced that the quality of Singapore's youth will determine the future of the Republic. "We have," he said, "to invest in them more than any other sector." The schools would train students in the classroom , in the playing fields to make them robust and healthy, "but even more important, they will teach our students high standards of personal behaviour, social norms of good and bad, right and wrong." Without these values, a literate generation could be more dangerous than a completely uneducated one.

Thus, in all walks of life in multi-racial Singapore, in the community centres, in the People's Association (which is responsible for activity), in the People's Defence Force, in the Vigilante Corps, in the Army, and the Police

People of Malay stock, like the man in the picture above left, founded the legendary city of Temasek, but to modern Singapore have come the rich cultures of Asia and Europe — the classical drama of China, left, stylised Indian and Malay dancing, right. These cultures are preserved with modern derivations – like the Chinese singer before the TV cameras.

and other elements of the armed forces, and in the voluntary organizations, such as the Boy Scouts and Girl Guides, Red Cross (all of them multi-racial), the emphasis is on good citizenship. It is on the community interests, the needs of the State and the collective individual, and on the real meaning of democracy, which involves group and personal responsibility, as well as freedom and liberalism. In this way are the migrant tendencies sublimated. And it is a constant process.

For, to create a nation from a mass of migrants of different races who came to seek their fortunes and who stayed, for a variety of reasons, to make Singapore their homes and the object of their abiding loyalty and affection, is a formidable task. It is a task that demands tolerance and patience, encouragement and confidence.

Mr Lee Kuan Yew, great-grandson of a migrant, spoke for all the migrants and their children, for all Singaporeans, when he said: "Given time, there are few things we cannot do in Singapore. For we have a young, active, adaptable and a striving community..I say we have the capacity to make the grade."

Multi-racial Singaporeans are content to let history be the judge of that.

Orchid Beauty: From a city state some of the loveliest blooms

Singaporeans grow orchids in profusion — in gardens and even on the small verandahs of the blocks of multi-storeyed flats. They breed orchids for export. Some, like this beautiful Rhyncostylis Gigantea Sagarik's Strain, are carried by air to overseas markets. With industrialization and urban renewal, Singaporeans are planning to keep their trees and green open spaces — and the orchid.

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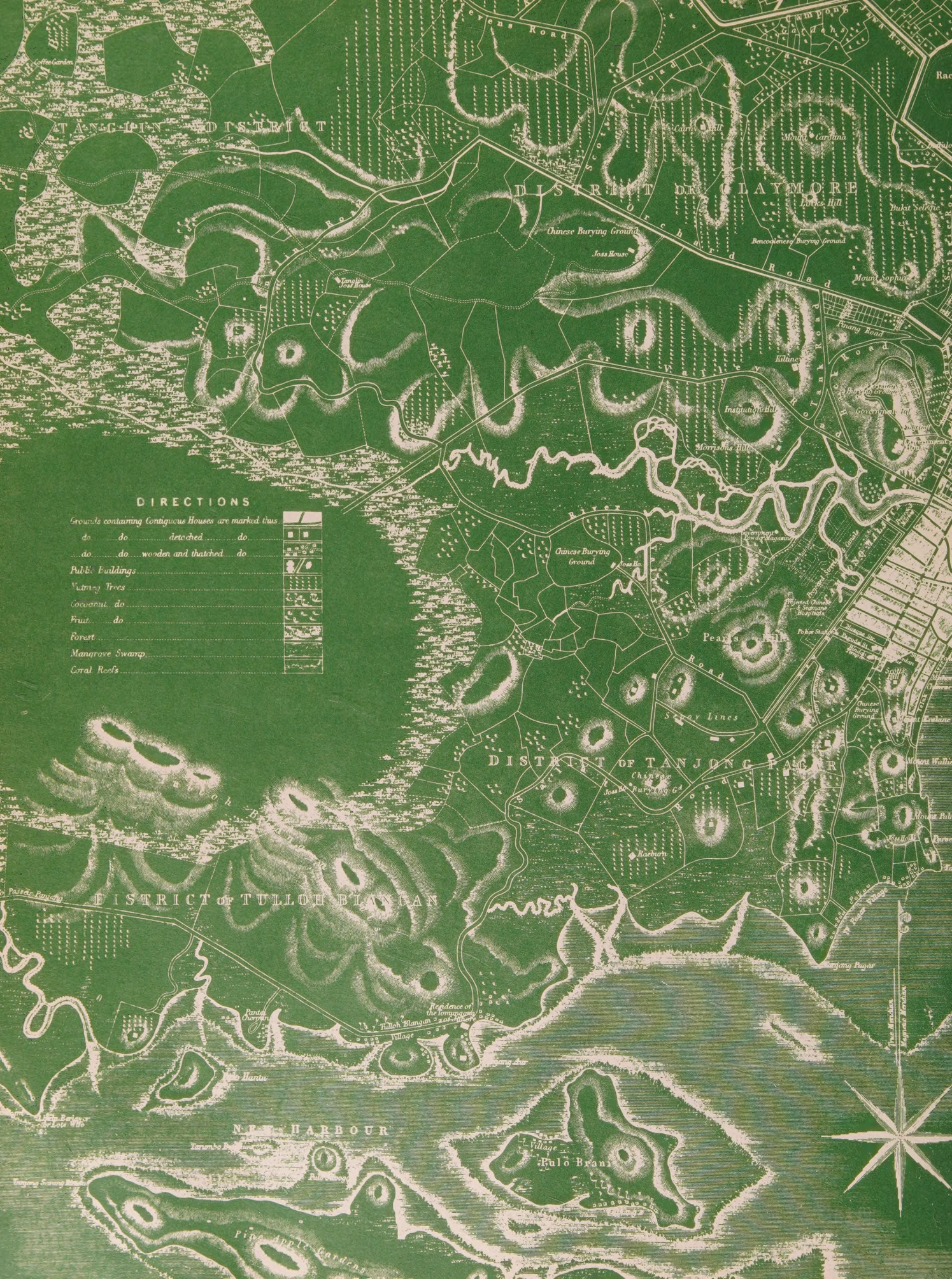
GENE TEPPER
SAN FRANCISCO



TANGLIN DISTRICT
DISTRICT OF CLAYMORE
Chinese Burying Ground
Joss House
Tanglin Joss House
Orchard Road
Bencoolenese Burying Ground
Mount Sophia
Pinang Road
Kiltiney
Institution Hill
Morrisons Hill
Government Hill
Government Powder Magazine
Chinese Burying Ground
Pearls Hill
Sepoy Lines
DISTRICT OF TANJONG PAGAR
Chinese Burying Gd
Raeburn
DISTRICT OF TULLOH BLANGAN
Passir Panjang
Tulloh Blangan Village
Residence of the Tomungong of Ghore
NEW HARBOUR
Pulo Brani
Pine Apple Gardens
DIRECTIONS
Grounds containing Contiguous Houses are marked thus
do do detached do
do do wooden and thatched do
Public Buildings
Nutmeg Trees
Cocoanut do
Fruit do
Forest
Mangrove Swamp
Coral Reefs

PLAN
OF
SINGAPORE TOWN
AND ADJOINING DISTRICTS

from actual Survey, by

JOHN TURNBULL THOMSON,

Gov.t Surveyor, Singapore.

London. Published by J. M. Richardson, 23 Cornhill, 1846.

Furlongs

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13

¼ ½ ¾ 1 1¼ 1½ 1¾

British Statute Miles

REMARKS

Latitude of Government Hill flagstaff is 1° 16' 15" North. Longitude 103° 53' 15" East of Greenwich. Singapore Island on which this Town is situated was taken possession by the British on the 8th February 1819, and it then contained 100 to 200 Inhabitants who subsisted by fishing and piracy. Under British rule the Settlement rapidly rose in importance and has now become the great Emporium for European trade in the East Indian Archipelago.

Population in July 1845, 52,347 — Value of Imports in 1844 12,673,708 $ and Exports 11,785,619 Sp. Dollars, tonnage of Shipping inwards 311,928, and outwards 321,773 tons.

Products of the Island 80,000 Peculs of Gambier; 35,000 Pls Pepper; 147 Pls 82 catties Nutmegs 52 Pls 33 Cs Mace; quantity of Sugar, Cocoanuts, Cloves, &c. not ascertained.

Number of Houses in Town 3,609, Annual Rental 187,740 $, and Value 1,564,500 Spanish Dollars.

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